THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,215—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910.				
17th Dec.	ARABIA	7903	....	...
24th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st „	EGYPT	7912	....	...
1911				
7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
14th „	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
21st „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6600	CHINA	7932
11th „	DELTA	8053	......	...
18th „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th „	ARABIA	7933	....	—
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th „	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd „	*ARCADIA	7000	....	...
25th „	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd „	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th „	EGYPT	7912	....	—

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,

At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
T Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
T London by Sea	Rs. 533 or Rs. 637	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival,
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, *1910.
C. City of Athens	8100	......	Dec. 15
C. City of Benares	11000	......	„ 30
			1911
B. City of Naples	9500	......	Jan. 11
B. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	......	Feby. 4
B. City of Madrid	7500	......	„ 17
A. City of Vienna	6000	......	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	March 17	* „ 14
C. City of Athens	8100	„ 24	* „ 21
C. City of Benares	11000	......	April 8
C. City of Karachi	8400	April 11	...
C. City of York	11000	„ 24	* „ 21
B. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
B. City of Naples	9500	......	„ 17
A. Trafford Hall	8000	„ 30	...
C. City of Manchester	8900	......	June 10
C. City of York	11000	......	July 15
C. City of Paris	11000	......	„ 19
C. City of Glasgow	9100	......	August 1
C. City of Lahore	9000	......	„ 12
A Trafford Hall	8000	......	„ 24
C City of Calcutta	11000	......	Sept. 5
C. City of Manchester	8900	......	„ 12
C City of Athens	8100	October 1	...
C. City of York	11000	......	Nov. 2
C. City of Lahore	9000	......	„ 10
C. City of Benares	11000	......	„ 18
C. City of London	11000	......	„ 24
A. Trafford Hall	8000	......	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	......	„ 29

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka ...	1695	Thurs.	15th Dec.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa ...	2171	Fri.	16th Dec.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga ...	2171	Mon.	19th Dec.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

* Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 15th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Bulimba," 2510 tons, on Monday, the 19th December, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Lawada," 3270 tons, on or about the 17th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

12th December, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Armand-Behic	6,385	Guionnet	22nd Dec. 1910.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	19th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	11th May 1911.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	8th June 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigatione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	30th Dec. 1910.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	27th Jan. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th December.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. „
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th „ „
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March „
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April „
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th „ „
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May „
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavissich	29th December.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	29th January.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London	„ 545 „ 635 *
Saloon Class to London and back	„ 865 „ 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 525
Intermediate Class to London	„ 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	„ 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
„ Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675
Saloon Class to London	„ 545 to 685
„ Class to London and back	„ 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Nippon	E. Tarabocchia	6350	24th Dec. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

CLARKES. B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
			1910.
b Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	23rd Dec.
			1911.
a Sultan	2,884	Jansen	3rd Jan,
a Praesident	3,300	Jacobsen	17th Jan.
b Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	4th Feb.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 5th December, 1910.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)

Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon

Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 31,

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882,

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,

BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. F. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownugur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Sarasraiu, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

B. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all discriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

XMAS-AT-HOME.
NEW-YEAR-AT-HOME.

LATEST DATE FOR POSTING.

MARCKS & CO.'S

PRESENTATION NOVELTIES

IN

JEWELRY

AND

SILVER-WARE

FOR

CHRISTMAS. 10th December.

FOR

NEW YEAR. 17th December.

We pack, ensure, pay postage and despatch Xmas and New Year's gifts purchased from us.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

'XMAS, 1910.

Orders for

CAKES,

'XMAS BOXES,

etc.,

NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST, NOW READY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	„ 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP	Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„ 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)

Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Mandvi (Bombay), Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhavanagar, Rajkot, Karachi and Hyderabad (Sind).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No.1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No.2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No.3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	„
Monkey	125°	„ „
Elephant in tins and bulk.		

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS and CHESTNUTS.

'XMAS 1910.

Just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS:—

MALAGA RAISINS, (Extra choice) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do. (Extra) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do. (Extra) in 4½ lbs. box.
Do. (Ordinary choice) in 5½ lbs. box.

SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS in 1 lb. tin.
FRESH SPANISH GRAPES in barrels at Re. 1 per lb.
NAPLES FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets.
FRENCH FRUITS in Syrup, Assorted Extra in Bottle.

Gruyere, Parmesan Gorgonzola Cheddar loaf, Dutch Cream Balls in tin foil and other various Cheeses. Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Pastes of various shapes and designs. Pure Olive Oil (genuine). Italian Wine Vinegar. Ham and Bacon and Sausages.

Our CLARET (Grignolino) WINE the genuine in great demand, Rs. 11 per doz. bots.

Favourable Term for THE SEASON only (to Cash purchasers only) a disc of 10 per cent. for sum exceeding over Rs. 12.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "CITY OF BENARES."

ARRIVED on the 11th December, 1910.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 12th December, 1910.

NOTICE.

PLEASE READ 8 instead of 9 A.M. in the THREE POLICE NOTICES regarding the reserving of Apollo Bunder and certain roads, on the occasion of the ARRIVAL of HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS the CROWN PRINCE of GERMANY.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 12th December, 1910.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are INFORMED that on the occasion of the landing of HIS IMPERIAL and ROYAL HIGHNESS the CROWN PRINCE of the German Empire and of Prussia on the 14th instant, the Apollo Bunder Road will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic from 8 A.M. Carriages approaching the Bunder before 8 A.M. should proceed Straight down Apollo Bunder Road from the Willington-Fountain. No carriages will be allowed to proceed down Apollo Bunder Road after 8 A.M.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 10th December, 1910.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are INFORMED that on the occasion of the arrival of HIS IMPERIAL and ROYAL HIGHNESS the CROWN PRINCE of the German Empire and of Prussia on WEDNESDAY the 14th December, 1910, the following Roads will be temporarily reserved for public purposes from 8 A.M. until His Imperial and Royal Highness' Cortege has passed:—

Apollo Bunder Road, Rampart Row, Church Gate Street, Queen's Road, Sandhurst Bridge, Chaupati and Walkeshwar Road.

This order is made under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 10th December, 1910.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are INFORMED that on WEDNESDAY the 14th December, 1910 from 8 A.M. till 12 noon the Apollo Bunder will be reserved for public purposes.

This order is made under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 10th December, 1910.

BOMBAY RACES.

8TH, 11TH, 12TH, 15TH AND 18TH FEB. 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 13th December, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 6th December, 1910.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

MATHERAN.

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.

Separate Billiard Saloon & Restaurant on the Premises.

THIS commodious hotel contains 25 bed-rooms with TILED flooring, each 14 × 16 feet, with a front verandah 12 feet wide. Every bed-room has its own bath-room and dressing room with tiled flooring. The hotel consists of several detached Bungalows suitable for families. It is situated in a large shady compound, commanding a beautiful westerly view. A separate Bungalow, known as the "Wilderness," is specially fitted up for Princes and Nabobs. Please apply for—

Terms for Board and Lodging, &c. to E. K. KHAN.

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WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

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YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
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BONA-FIDE SALE.

Important to Tailors, Merchants and Gentlemen.

AUCTION SALE of Pieces of superior Black Venetians, Coatings, Suiting Flannels, Tweeds, Whipcords, White Serge, etc., suitable for the occasion of the Christmas and New Year's Day.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 13th day of December, at 2 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the concerned the balance of the consignment of superior woollen piece-goods, received per s. s. "Trafford Hall," comprising:—

Fancy checked, Vicuna, covert and worsted coatings, black super-venetians, black venetian and cork screw coatings, fancy suiting and tennis flannels, colored tweed suitings, super real whipcords, white twill serge, fancy check and shephard trouserings, fancy herring bone worsteds, white striped serge, etc., of 3 to 10 yards in length.

The remnants will be sold singly to suit the requirements of the purchasers and are on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 13th December, 1910.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT

OUR GRAND ATTRACTION.

"THE GREAT TRAIN HOLD UP."

A thrilling picture of the olden days of lawlessness on the American Frontier. It has been taken by special permission of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and is full of exciting incidents, daring rides by the convoys, gallant capture of the-train robbers by the vigilantes, etc.

Be sure and see this picture;
also
OUR GRAND PROGRAMME OF DRAMATIC AND COMIC FILMS.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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OPEN DAILY.

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LADIES' only „ 9 to 10 a. m.
EVENING „ 6 to 8.
BAND THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
NIGHT SESSION, 9-30 to 11-30.
BAND EVERY NIGHT.
SATURDAYS UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

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XXX WHISKY
(Distillers since 1679)
Renowned for its pure quality and pleasant mellow flavour.
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To be had of
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PURE POT STILL.
Famous for 100 Years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. the King.

Stocked by—
PHIPSON & CO., 6 Apollo St., BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—ITCURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,
SCURVY
ECZEMA'
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,
BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS
PIMPLES,
AND
SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. K. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,'" —June 13, 1903"

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

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REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column,

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REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

TO BE LET.—1st floor of Carlisle Chamber, Opp. Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder. Apply to E. E. GOREY and Co., above address.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 $\frac{23}{32}$d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity!
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

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The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

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Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

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PAID UP CAPITAL........	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..........	£ 800,000

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17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

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Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
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Mombasa,
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Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

MALARIA.

NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,

is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulent. Per bottle, Re. 1.

CHOLERA.

"ZAM-ZAM."

A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.

☞ See the Trade-mark of a Wading Bird. Per bottle—Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 13 12	„ 11 9
Quarterly	...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	...	„ 2 8	2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	...	... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	...	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion ...	...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

		Town.	Post.
Yearly	...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	...	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	...	„ 4	„ 5

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, December 12.

EXCHANGE.

Market is firm.

We quote:—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. Jan.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 m/s „	1s. 4 9-32d.
„ „ Forward	1s. 4 1-4d. Mar.
„ 6 m/s Ready	1s. 4 13-32d. to 1s 4 7-16d.
France 3 m/s „	171 1-4
Marks 3 m/s „	139 1-4
60 d/s. Hongkong	134 1-2
„ Shanghai	181 1-2
„ Japan	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market opened at 94·15 and declined to 94·14, at which rate there were buyers at the close.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London, both for ready and forward, declined by 1-16 and New York by 1-8.

Business in silver in the local market was done at Rs. 72-15, but their being demand at this rate the rate advanced to Rs. 73-2. About 40 to 50 slabs changed hands.

The gold market was quiet but steady, and demand being moderate, the rate remained same. Demand for sovereigns was very poor and rate declined by half an anna.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	6	0
97 touch Chintu	23	6	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	23	15	9
National Bank	23	15	6
Chartered Bank	23	14	3
Sovereigns Shield	15	1	6
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	0
English Gold	23	15	0
Native Bullion	23	14	0
Indian Specie Bank	23	13	9

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	73	1	0
117 Penny Ready	73	0	0
Local per tola	0	11	6

FUTURES.

First Settlement	73	2	0
Second do	73	8	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Dull. London quotation was 1-3 down. There being sellers the local price declined by 2 annas.

Rapeseed.—Quiet. London quotation was 6d. down. Local market remained unchanged.

Wheat.—Quiet. No change to report.

Gingellyseed, Castorseed, Cottonseed, and Groundnut.—Quiet. Demand moderate, no change in rates.

Poppyseed and Mowraseed.—Tone of the market dull. There being sellers rates were easier by one anna.

Descriptions.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed, Bold	Rs. 11	8	0
Linseed, Small	„ 11	4	0
Linseed, Brown	„ 11	9	0
RAPESEED—			
Brown Delhi	„ 6	5	0
Brown Cawnpore	„ 6	4	0
Yellow do.	„ 7	6	0
Do. Gujarat	„ 7	11	0
Brown Katni	„ 6	8	0
Poppyseed	„ 9	8	0
Castorseed	„ 40 to 41		
WHEAT—			
Pissi	„ 31 to 33		
Hard Red	„ 27 to 29		
GINGELLYSEED—			
Yellow Hinganghat	„ 52 to 54		
Rai Khandesh	„ 75 to 90		
Mowraseed	„ 7	4	0
Groundnuts	„ 48 to 50		
Cottonseed	„ 26 to 27		
Maize	„ 16 to 17		
Wheat Yellow	„ 36 to 38		
Khandwa	„ 44 to 48		
Bajaro	„ 26 to 28		
Joowar	„ 16 to 19		
Gram	„ 21 to 24		
Minbara	„ 51 to 52		
Brown Jubbulpore	„ 47 to 48		
Brown Meggi	„ 48 to 49		
Kabra	„ 49 to 50		
Black Kutni	„ 44 to 45		
Myrabollams	„ 17 to 19		

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 10th December, 1910:—

Wheat	18,208	cwts
Linseed	665	„
Rapeseed	680	„
Gingellyseed	16,180	„
Poppyseed	51	„
Groundnuts	3,503	„
Castorseed	1,125	„
Rice	3,580	„
Myrabollams	1,386	„
Cottonseed	14,115	„
Mowraseed	265	„
Gram	1,233	„
Joowar	650	„
Maize	150	„

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,555
India	63
Indian Specie	53

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	146 1-4
New Berar	567 1-2
New Mofussil	817 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	19
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	120
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	168
Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary	290
Port Canning I & L Co	770
Finlay Mill	235
Telephone Co	40 3-4

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	482 1-2

COTTON.

Liverpool was 3 to 4 points down, New York 5 down and futures 1 and 2 up. Demand, both from exporters and mills, was good, and the tone of the market for ready was firm and prices advanced by Rs. 7 to Rs. 8. The opener advised 3 to 4 points down. The market for good Broach was firm and it opened at Rs. 344, but there being demand at the rate it advanced by Rs. 5 and closed at Rs. 349.

500	R D Master & Co	Mathia	318
200	do	Bengal	295
200	Jamshed Mill	Khandesh	318
200	W Webb & Sons	do	333
100	Forbes F C & Co	Beawar	317
100	Petit Mills	Bengal	307
100	Hindustan Mill	do	300
400	H Goculdas & Co	Khandesh	315
200	Colaba Land Mill	Akola	335
200	Sun Mill	Ujjain	331
200	Japan T Co	Sawgin	338
200	do	Akola	340
200	Bombay Co	Khamgaon	340
100	China Mill	Khandesh	325

Bengal Hand Gin.	Fine	294
„	F Good	281
Bengal Machine Gin.	Fine	310
„	F Good	297
Sind Punjab	Fine	309
„	F Good	296
Khandesh	Fine	328
„	F Good	313
Dhamangaon Poolgaon	Fine	340
	F Good	330
Akola Khamgaum	Fine	335
„	F Good	325
Amraoti	Fine	335
„	F Good	325
Veotmal	Fine	344
„	F Good	334
Nagpore	Fine	348
	F Good	338
Wardha Hinganghat	Fine	350
	F Good	340
Methia	Fine	322
„	F Good	312
Broach Gin	Fine	365
„	F Good	355
Broach Gin	Good	345
Sawginned	Good	352
Comptah Gin		352
Westerns H. G.		336
Do M G		344

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 10th December, 1910:—

	Bales,	
Khandeish	4,338	„
Central India	380	„
Barsi and Nagur	657	„
Berar	4,057	„
Central Provinces	1,253	„
Total Oomras	10,685	„
Dholera	1,165	„
Broach	41	„
Coompta and Dharwar	1,064	„
Westerns	......	„
Bengals (N. W. P.)	2,284	„
Bengal Rajputana	383	„
Sind	4	„
Persian	5	„
American	......	„
Other Sorts	......	„
Total	15,837	„

LIVERPOOL, December 12.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Quiet but Steady
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	26,000
Future Delivery Prices:—	
Dec.—Jan.	7·85—3
Jan.—Feb.	7·85—3
Feb.—Mar.	7·87—3
Mar.—Apl.	7·89—3
Apl.—May	7·90—3
May.—June	7·91—3
June—July	7·88—4
July—Aug.	7·87—3
Aug.—Sept.	7·65—3

METALS.

We Quote:—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21 28	Rs. 53 12
	35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs. 55 8
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28 35 42 49 56	„ 45 0
Tin Ingots		„ 46 12
Georgshutte		„ 21 4

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Saturday, December 10.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin, Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Bundle	......	900	......
Importers.		Vessel.	From
A. Fazulbhoy		Naseri	Jeddah

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 9th December, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	34	39,096
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	28	33,695

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 10th December 1910, as compared with the statement for the week ending 3rd December 1910:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 3. Rs.	Dec. 10. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Public Deposits at Branches	1,12,71,229	1,25,81,029
Other Deposits	10,92,29,923	10,95,57,826
Post Bills	7,514	7,514
Sundries	25,63,123	26,05,267
Rs.	14,35,71,799	14,52,51,636
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,37,42,020	1,33,69,221
Other authorised Securities	16,64,282	16,49,666
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,27,85,554	1,37,13,346
Loans do. do.	4,10,73,160	4,04,00,318
Bills discounted and purchased	1,65,90,233	1,81,53,763
Dead Stocks	2,92,145	2,92,195
Stamps	6,945	6,926
Bullion	6,57,552	7,65,623
Balance with other Banks.	5,52,735	6,40,795
Sundries	3,86,364	4,40,592
Cash	5,58,26,780	5,58,19,191
	14,35,71,799	14,52,51,636

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1910-1911:—

Latest Month.

	Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate Rs.
In Dec. 1910. Bengal	5775000	10081625	4306625	......
In Nov. 1910. Bombay	Nil.	29400	29400	......
Total	5775000	10111025	4326025	......

Eight Sales of Bengal Opium and sevens months' Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

	Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate Rs.
To end of Dec. 1910. Bengal	51975000	83509965	31534965	......
To end of Nov. 1910. Bombay	Nil.	107700	107700	......
Total	51975000	83617665	31642665	......

INDIAN SHIPMENTS.

Evidence of Date.

One of the indent conditions of the Bombay Native Piece Good Merchants' Association was recently the subject of discussion by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. The clause runs as follows:—

"Bill of lading date, or that of the Manchester Ship Canal Company's certificate, shall be conclusive evidence as to the date of shipment."

It was pointed out by the Manchester Chamber that this clause makes no provision for shipments which, although put on board the recognised lines of steamers, are sent by rail and shipped at a port other than Manchester, as, for example, Birkenhead or Glasgow.

The Ship Canal Company's certificate can, of course, only be obtained for good actually received by the Company for shipment.

These views were communicated to the secretaries of the Association in Bombay, together with a suggested clause which, in the opinion of the Manchester Chamber, will meet the necessities of the case, viz:—

"Either bill of lading date, or the date of Manchester Ship Canal Company's certificate, or (in the case of goods to be shipped from any port other than Manchester) the date of dock, railway, or shipowner's certificate of receipt for shipment shall be conclusive evidence as to the date of shipment."

The Secretary of the Chamber a few days ago received a letter from the secretaries of the Association stating that the Managing Committee agreed with the suggested altered clause.

It is understood that Mr. Kikuji Yabe, of the Japanese Finance Department, will shortly leave Tokio for London on a visit in connection with the new Japanese tariff. Mr. Yabe is commissioned to study the Customs policy of Great Britain and to furnish explanations which will dissipate objections to the new rates.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—60 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 580 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 175 cwts cotton-waste, Nagsey Damjee; 2,400 cwts maize, Ralli Bros; 119 tons oil cake, The New Mofussil and Co; 70 bales wool, J Kara; 264 bales wool, D Nagjee and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—24 cwts cotton-waste, Heerjee Asson; 2,000 cwts mussoor and 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—475 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 6,500 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 6,000 cwts teelseed, 1,000 groundnuts, and 3,000 linseed, Ralli Bros; 400 cwts tallow, H A Oomer; 100 bales cotton and 4,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 990 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—165 cwts dry ginger, S Bhimji; 7 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtoola; 70 cwts gum, G Sojpal; 252 cwts kismish, R Damjee and Co; 6,600 cwts goat skins, R M Kooka; 10 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 400 cwts kismish Dewjee Passoo and Co; 63 cwts chutney, Framji Nowroji; 70 cwts chutney, D D Framji and Co; 4 cwts ivory and 6 cwts fishmaws K N Miani and Co; 30 cwts wild muse, 110 cwts dry ginger and 20 cwts cardamumseeds, and 20 cwts capcicum, M Jaferbhoy; 2,800 cwts goat skins and 2,400 cwts tudes Visram Esmail and Co; 48 cwts cow and bullock horn tipos, British India Mafg Coy., 2 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—530 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—15,686 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Ocean Prince s—7,400 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Moorgate s—2 cwts buffalo horns; E Mahomed 230 bales cotton, and 1,104 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 495 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—14 woollen carpets and 2 woollen carpets King King and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dorrington Court s—226 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 141 bales hemp J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Adamsturm s—875 cwts oil cake, R Canjee; 5 cwts dry animal guts and 3 cwts salted animal guts Ad Meyer; 73 bales cottonfly, Heerjee Assoo; 500 cwts ajwanseed Volkart Bros; 760 bales cotton-waste-fly, C Persj and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—1,000 cwts linseed and 50 cwts poppyseed 100 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed Volkert Bros; 100 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co.

Appledore s—4,026 cwts gingellyseed C Boggiano and Co; 960 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR VENICE.

Praga s—2,001 castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—204 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANCONA.

R Rubattino s—202 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bingo Maru s—50 bales twist, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Delta s—1,500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—2 bales cotton, K Dewraj and Co; 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 600 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Bingo Maru s—500 bales cotton, The Goculdass and Co; 400 bales cotton Gaddam and Co.

Banca s—50 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 18,356 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 465 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Capri s—100 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Bingo Maru s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Capri s—237 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Bingo Maru s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS,
BY MAJOR H. E. E. PROCTER, A.D.C.,
COMMANDING.

Bombay, 13th December.

On Wednesday morning next, the 14th instant.—The Corps will furnish a detachment for Escort duty from Apollo Bunder to Government House on the occasion of arrival of the Crown Prince of Germany. I hope every member will make a point of attending. Parade is fixed for all members at 9 a.m. punctually at the Queen's Statue.

Dress—Review Order, White, Swords, Carbines and Bandoliers.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th December.

249. Parade.—Saturday the 17th December. Nos 1 and 2 Companies—D R F, Dial numbers, Setters and Layers. Parade at Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p m. and proceed to Oyster Rock for Instruction, Dress—Khaki and Forage Caps.

Sunday 18th instant.—Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 9-45 a.m. and proceed to Oyster Rock for Spr Q F Elementary practice.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

E E Company—Parade at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday 13th instant, at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for Defence Light Manning.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 13th December.

1158. Detail for the week ending 17th instant.

To-day, Tuesday the 13th instant.—Bugle practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Wednesday the 14th instant.—Commanding Officers Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m. Dress. Drill order, Uniform with caps. Subject.—Picquet duty on roads in Fort. Field Service Regulations Part 1, Operations, Sections 75-89.

Thursday the 15th instant.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

II.—Proficiency Class will be held at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Friday the 16th instant.—"E." Coy. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order Mufti.

1159. Musketry.—Rifle Club.—The Miniature Range at Head-Quarters will be open for Matches 3 and 4 and practice on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 6 to 7-30 p.m. and Saturdays from 3 to 5-30 p.m.

II. Classification Range.—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted to the Rifle Club matches 5 to 8 as under:—

Saturday the 17th instant—By train leaving Victoria Terminus at 1-50 p.m.

Sunday 18th and Tuesday 27th instant—By train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

I.V.R.A. Matches may be fired on any of the above days.

III. The Range at Ghat Kopar is placed at the disposal of Officer Commanding "A" Coy. on Wednesday the 14th instant. Parts I and II. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

1160. It is notified for information that Bayonets should be taken to the Range by members who are firing the Annual Course of Musketry.

1161. Medals.—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

General Sir Edmund Barrow, commanding the Southern Army, is now at Maymyo inspecting the troops.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GREIG—November 28, the wife of Stanley Greig, of a daughter.

RICKETTS—November 29, at Pegu House, Keighley Street, the wife of A H Ricketts, P W D, Nyaunglebin, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—November 28, at the Rangoon General Hospital, John Charles Anderson, Assistant, Finlay Fleming and Co, in his 28th year.

JONES—December 2, at the General Hospital, Rangoon, Mr Thomas R Jones, late local fund overseer, Bassein, aged 38 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Nasik Conspiracy Trial, Bombay High Court, 11 a.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, at the Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. "The Great Train Hold-up, etc."

Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m.; Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m., 9-30 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "No man can be a crook in one deal and honest in another."—Seranton Tribune.

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt," with the English Mails of the 2nd December, which left Aden at 4 p.m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next.

KITE FLYING ACCIDENTS.—Two Mahomedan boys, respectively aged 12 and 18, fell down from the roof of their houses where they were flying kites. One died on the spot, the height being 45 feet. The other was conveyed to hospital where he succumbed to his injuries soon after admission.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.—We draw the attention of the public to the Police Commissioner's notices published in our Advertisement Columns wherein it will be noticed that the hour for the arrival of the Crown Prince of Germany has been changed from 9 a.m. to 8 a.m.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mania Namal, a domestic servant in the service of a Parsi gentleman living in Khetwady, overbalanced himself while throwing the end of a cigarette out of the window and fell on the road, a height of 38 feet. He was removed to the hospital for treatment, but he expired within a short time.

BATHING FATALITY.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of Saba Mahadeo, a labourer in the Hindustan Mill, who was bathing in the mill-tank on Sunday evening. He was not seen alive since and his dead body was found floating on the surface of the water. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of November was 2,120, giving a daily average of 70. The total number of new cases was 811 of which 483 were Parsis, 240 Hindus and 88 other castes. The total number of eye cases was 178, of dental cases 53, and of gynaecological cases 49. The number of children vaccinated was 89.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening:—

March	Myre'la la Jolie	Berniaux
Overture	Die Irrfahrtum's Gluck	Suppe
Serenata	Love in Idleness	Macbeth
Grand Selection	Il Trovatore No 2	Verdi
Valse	Recits d'Amour	Waldteufel
Selection	Dear Little Denmark	Rubens
Polka	Trotkopfchen	Faust

PROFESSOR B. R. ARTHAY.—A meeting of some of the prominent members of the Twasta Kassar community was held in Kalika's temple at Paidhoni on Saturday the 10th instant, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of honouring Mr. Bhaskar Ramchandra Arthay, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit, Baroda College, who was appointed Examiner in Sanskrit for the B. A. Examination this year. Mr. Anandrao Waman Shete, Personal Assistant to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, was in the chair. Mr. Moroba Bhikaji introduced the learned Professor to the audience by stating that he was the first graduate in the Twasta Kassar community and that he was awarded scholarships in the University Examinations from Matriculation Examination to M. A. and that his fame has spread far and wide for his profound knowledge of Sanskrit throughout the length and breadth of India. Mr. Moroba Bhikaji took this opportunity to congratulate the learned Professor upon the success achieved by his son, Mr. Santaram, in the Intermediate Examination and the Twasta Kassar community upon the success achieved by Mr. Ganpat Bhasker Wadakar in the Intermediate Examination and also by Mr. Trimbuckrao Vasantrao Talim in the L. C. E. Examination. The learned Professor was then garlanded by the Chairman amidst loud applause and a bouquet was presented to him. The learned Professor delivered an interesting and able speech, pointing out that with perservance and industry all things are possible. Various speeches were afterwards made by Mr. Vasantrao Damodher Samel, Mr. Govindrao Anundrao Yedakar and Mr. Vinayek Ramchandra Sastay, etc., and then the Chairman delivered an appropriate speech, thanking the Professor and the audience for their kind presence on the occasion. Eventually Mr. Moroba Bhikaji garlanded the Chairman amidst loud applause and then the meeting was dissolved.

POSSESSING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Jairam Tukaram was charged with being in possession of 26 grains of cocaine without a license. It appeared from the evidence that Messrs. K. I. Pandit and Parulkar, Excise Inspectors, were going their round on Sunday night, when they arrested the accused on suspicion and searched him. Twenty-six grains of cocaine were found on the accused's person. The accused pleaded guilty. As he had two previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150, or, in default, to undergo six months' simple imprisonment.

SIR WEDDERBURN'S ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

THE Honorary Secretaries, Sir William Wedderburn's Reception and Entertainment Fund, beg to acknowledge the following further subscriptions. Intending subscribers are requested to pay their subscriptions to Mr. D. E. Wacha and the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad without any delay:—

Messrs Morarjee Goculdas and Co, Rs 100; Mr Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Rs 100; the Hon Sir Vithaldas D Thackersey, Kt and Mr Purushottam Vishram Mowji, Rs 100; Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart, Rs 50; Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart, Messrs Jivanlal Panalal and Bhagwanlal Panalal, Mr Damoderdas Gordhandas Sukhadwala, Mr Bhogilal Veerchand Deerchand and Rao Bahadur Curumsey Damji, each Rs 25; By a Parsi and Mr Tyeballi I Esoofbhoy, each Rs 21; Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram, Rs 20; Mr Shapurji Sorabji Mistri, Mr Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Mr Lalji Ramji, Dr A P Kama, Mr Gulabchand Devchund Jhaveri, Mr Sorabji Edulji Warden and Mr Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy, each Rs 15; Mr Sadanand T Bhandare, Mr Jainarayen Hindumal Dani, L N B, Mr Shapurji N Chandabhoy, Dr B S Shroff, Mr Manaji Rajoji, Mr Abdeenbhoy Peerbhoy Damji, Rao Bahadur Dhondiba Hanmantrao Badade, Parsi Admirer and Mr Girdhardas Jethabhai, each Rs 10; Mr Vrajlal Bhagwandas, Mr Hormusji Dadabhoy, Mr B B Joshi, Mr R M Chonkar, Mr B S Bamji, Mr Vasantrao S Ravat, Mr Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri, Mr K Natrajan, Mr Damodar Ratansi and Mr Hormusji Shapurji Pathuck, each Rs 5; total Rs 792. Amount previously acknowledged, Rs 1,720; total Rs 2,512.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

ON Monday, at the Bombay High Court, the further hearing was resumed of the Nasik Conspiracy Case, before the Special Tribunal consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

Mr. Baptista continued his address. He submitted that the songs forming the "Abhinava Bharat Mala" series were private publications of Ganesh and Vinayak Savarkar and there was nothing to show that they had been authorised by the "Mitra Mela" Society. So far as the Society itself was concerned, there was no constitution forthcoming and no rules were found. Everything depended upon the evidence of three men.

The Chief Justice referred Mr. Baptista to the confessions of Barve and Kashikar and the document found in Kashikar's house.

Mr. Baptista next dealt with the question of general conspiracy, which, he said, did not affect his clients. Taking first Vinayak Savarkar's speeches alleged to have been made at certain meetings, Counsel observed that it was impossible for a reporter to take down a speech correctly in longhand. The speeches were made in 1906. They were now stale speeches. It could scarcely be suggested now that these speeches indicated an intention to form secret societies. He submitted that they should be read in accordance with the circumstances of the time when they were delivered. The meaning which was now attached to them was not attached at the time they were delivered, though they were in the possession of the police. It would be unreasonable to attach such meaning now, just because pistols had been imported and Mr. Jackson had been murdered. Again, there was nothing to show that these speeches were authorised by the "Mitra Melas" or by anybody in India.

Coming to Vinayak Savarkar's doings in England, Counsel said, Vinayak might have taken part in various meetings held in England, and in distributing pamphlets, headed "O Martyrs!" &c., but these were acts done in England.

The Chief Justice: The pamphlet—"O Martyrs"—came to India.

Mr. Baptista: I do not know how it came here. There is evidence that Vinayak distributed the pamphlet in England.

The Chief Justice: It came to one of his friends here.

Mr. Baptista: It was found with Kasikar, who says in his confession that he got it from Barve. Barve says he got it from Vinayak.

Counsel further submitted that the speeches made in England could not be said to contain an instigation to wage war. Such an instigation in England would be absurd. Counsel suggested that the conversation alleged to have taken place between Vinayak and his friends should not be taken seriously. It might be an idle boast. They had no proper idea as to the nature of the discussions which took place in India House. A mere discussion did not mean an intention to form a secret conspiracy. Counsel next suggested that the bomb manual could not have been printed in India House.

Proceeding to deal with the evidence relating to Ganu's society, Counsel suggested that the object of the society could not have been to overthrow British rule in India and obtain Swaraj; it might have been to take revenge on those officers who practised oppression. According to Ganu Vaidya, himself, the object was to resist oppression, and their notion of resisting oppression was to kill anyone who, they thought, did injustice. But for the purpose of assisting the prosecution, Ganu added that the object of the conspiracy was to overthrow the British rule by the various means he had described. He had stated what was not true. Counsel submitted that the murder of an officer would only result in causing alarm and not in the overthrow of the Government. It was quite possible to terrorise officials without overawing that Government.

The Chief Justice: If one's object is to paralyse the Government by terrorising its agents, does it not amount to overawing the Government?

Mr. Baptista: He only means to cause alarm. Being terrorised, the officers would not care to serve the Government and in that way the Government would be paralysed. But "overawing" is the immediate effect of administration or show of force.

The Chief Justice: We are actually concerned, not with the effect, but with the wish, intention or motive.

Continuing, Counsel said according to Ankushker there was no idea whatever of killing good officers. This seemed to point to revenge on individual officers rather than to a system of terrorising or to general assassination.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-day.

PROPERTY CONTRACT SUIT.

Hearing of the Appeal.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson heard the appeal of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy against a decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, who had dismissed his suit against Sir Dinshaw M. Petit and others.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity and the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdass and Company, appeared for the appellant; Mr. G. R. Lowndes, with Mr. E. R. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Pestanji Rustim and Colab, appeared for the first two respondents; Mr. E. B. Raikes and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, instructed by Messrs. Shroff, Dinshaw and Dharamsey, appeared for the rest of the respondents. It appeared from the judgment of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman that this was a suit for that specific performance of a contract of sale of certain landed property, situated at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, the contract, being alleged to be contained in two letters of the 31st January, 1907, and 1st February, 1907. On further steps taken towards the completion of that contract disputes arose, which resolved themselves finally, (and for the purposes of this suit solely,) into a question of the plaintiff's title. The defendants objected that the plaintiff could not make a good title, until he had obtained in a regular manner the concurrence of all his male issue; further, that in spite of the defendants' requisitions on this behalf, the plaintiff had not taken any steps to make the title good in this essential particular, and had not complied with the defendants' requisitions. When the plaint was filed, and so an end was put to all further negotiations, the plaintiff contended, and no doubt believed, that he made a good title. It was a mere afterthought—and his Lordship could not help saying a most unfortunate after-thought—to join his male issue and so entangle the decision of what was a clear-cut and well-defined issue with all kinds of other and wholly irrelevant considerations. When the plaintiff brought the defendants into Court in September, 1907, all that was to be decided between them was whether the plaintiff had made out a good title, such a title as a Court would enforce upon an unwilling purchaser. If the suit had gone to trial upon that footing, it could not have occupied as many hours as it had, in fact, occupied days. Next, the plaintiff obtained three Chamber orders of 27th January and 2nd February, 1908, allowing the plaint to be amended. Had the amendments been refused, this confusion, and consequent waste of time and money, would have been avoided. If, when after that amendment the trial began in Court, the defendants' executors had objected on the ground of misjoinder and stated their position plainly to the Court, no doubt the trial would have been over in a couple of days. But, again, most unfortunately, the defendants' executors and the male issue of the plaintiff were represented by the same counsel. The plaintiff was allowed to open his case, the defendants raised issues and no exception whatever was taken to the array, or the line of attack. The course of the case was from the first unusual and difficult to follow. An enormous mass of matter, taken bodily out of the former suit of 1884, Cassim vs. Ahmedbhoy, was by consent offered as evidence. While all this was being done, his Lordship confessed that he was unable to get a clear view of what both sides were aiming at. That was almost unsuitable on the Original Side of this Court, when huge cases of this sort were brought up for trial. Pleadings were read through at a high speed; a great number of issues were framed, and the Court had to pick its way by degrees, as the case unfolded, to what were the essential questions, and to discard superfluous and irrelevant matter. After commenting upon the evidence and the law, his Lordship said that at the end of the negotiations in this case the position was this: There was a suit between Cassim, one of the plaintiff's sons, and his father the plaintiff in 1884. Cassim claimed that all his father's property was joint family property liable to partition. All that the Court of Appeal decided was, that according to the Khoja law or custom, a son could not enforce a partition by suit against his father. The plaintiff relied on that; he thought it was "res judicata." He thought that the Appeal Court had decided that his property was self-acquired. His Lordship held, in an interlocutory judgment upon the preliminary issue of "res judicata", that this was not so. Then there was the allegation of undisturbed exclusive possession since 1870. But in view of the decision in Cassim vs. Ahmedbhoy, and the general principles of the Hindu law governing the reciprocal rights and liabilities of a joint family—principles, which were obscured by the uncertainty still existing, as to the precise extent to which the Khoja community was governed by Hindu law—it was only too plain, that the plaintiff was here leaning on a very broken reed indeed. His Lordship, after discussing several leading cases, came to the conclusion that where doubt was thrown upon a title, owing to strangers making claims upon the property, the truth or falsehood of which could only be ascertain-in a litigation between those strangers and the vendor, obviously that doubt could not be resolved in a suit for specific performance. If asked, the Court would have said to the plaintiff that since his male issue averred it was not his self-acquired property, it was plain that unless he could get them to join in the conveyance, there was a moral certainty that they would sue the purchaser on his (the plaintiff's) death; the Court, therefore, could not enforce the title on the defendant. It never was a question as to whether Ahmedbhoy might or might not succeed in repelling the claims made upon his property by his sons; but it was, and remained a question, whether, while those claims were still alive and undecided, Ahmedbhoy could force this title on the estate of Bai Awabai Petit, deceased, which was a very different thing. The suit was, therefore, dismissed with all costs upon the plaintiff.

Mr. Inverarity, in arguing the appeal, said that the late Bai Awabai Petit had agreed to purchase certain property from the plaintiff, but subsequently she took objection to the title on the ground that the male issues had an interest in the property. The plaintiff replied that that question had been settled by the Bombay High Court's decision given in 1887 and the question between him and his sons had been "res judicata". Besides he had been holding the properties adversely to the interests of his sons, and in fact had sold away about forty properties. Assuming that the plaintiff was wrong in that contention, he made all his male issues parties to the suit, in order that no objection might be raised thereafter.

Continuing, Mr. Inverarity said that at the time the suit was filed, Awabai was very ill and she, therefore, could not accept service nor could instruct any solicitors to do so. The summons accordingly, remained unserved and Awabai died a month after the institution of the suit. The plaintiff then obtained an order to bring on record the executors of Awabai's will, and at the same time he obtained an order to make his male issue parties to the suit. When the parties filed their written statements, counsel went on to say, they objected to the misjoinder of parties, but at the hearing they expressly abandoned that contention. No issue was raised on the question of misjoinder and he remembered Mr. Raikes having told the Court that he (Mr. Raikes) had intentionally done so.

Mr. Raikes.—I do not remember having said so.

Mr. Justice Davar asked Mr. Inverarity whether it was open to the Court and whether the Court was bound to proceed with the hearing supposing the parties had abandoned their contention as to misjoinder of parties.

Mr. Inverarity submitted that the Court was bound to proceed.

Mr. Justice Davar.—In spite of all the provisions of the Code, Mr. Inverarity?

Mr. Inverarity.—The Code provides for it, my Lord.

Continuing, Mr. Inverarity said that quite at the end of the case, Mr. Justice Beaman threw out several suggestions, whereupon both the parties asked his Lordship to complete the reward to avoid going to his Lordship in case the Appeal Court ordered further evidence to be taken.

He now asked their Lordships to hear parties on the law points first, because, if their Lordships decided that the interest of the sons was "res judicata", according to the judgment of Mr. Justice Beaman, his client would get his decree straight off.

After some arguments, it was agreed that the legal questions should be argued first and Mr. Inverarity proceeded to argue those questions.

Arguments are proceedin.

MR. BANDMANN'S APPEAL.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson, the appeal of Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann against a decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman who had passed a decree in favour of one of his company's actresses Henrieth Torriano, was called on for dismissal.

As the parties were absent, their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

THE U. P. EXHIBITION.

Singer's Pavilion.

ONE of the most interesting displays in the Agricultural Exhibition, and one which well repays the trouble of visiting, is the exhibit of the Singer Manufacturing Co. This occupies an important position, and is in a line with the Band Stand and is of a construction which at a distance looks like a second Band Stand. It is an octangular building made of teak and blackwood by Messrs. Wimbridge and Co. of Bombay. What first draws the attention is the beautifully draped ceiling in white and light blue, most tastefully decorated with fantoons edged with white ball fringe giving the whole, a superb show not to be equalled. This has an addition of various coloured glass frames of exquisite taste and the glass transparencies of his late Majesty the King and Queen Alexandra. The top dome is also beautifully decorated with coloured glasses pointing out the name Singer in various languages. The finishing of the ground is by a Brussels carpet, the whole giving a show of that of a drawing-room. Coming to the sides, they are fitted with electric lights brought from Bombay.

The distinguishing feature is the display of artwork by silk done on ordinary Singer's machines, which tailors and families daily use. It is not a special machine. 1st., The figure of an old rustic man is marvellous, 2nd. The picture of his late Majesty in which the skin, the hair, the whole face is done on machine which at a distance of even two feet, one could only say that it is a painting. 3rd Similar one of Queen Alexandra.

Besides these, there are several others, worthy of notice. Another item of interest is the large frame containing facsimiles of a portion of 600 medals, diplomas, cups, and trophies awarded to the Singer Co. In a dome are 14 gold medals received by them in India at various shows. The striking feature is that their rivals are Germans, and in a hard fight with them the Singer Co. have won in German territories 114 medals and diplomas!! This speaks for itself.

The display of several machines working by electric power is marvellous. 1st, An old woman of 65 works at the machine. 2nd, A nice young girl stands as a spectator. 3rd, By mechanical construction the cover of the machine opens slowly grade by grade and lies flat when the machine rises slowly up from inside and after coming to the very top works, and then again slowly sinks down, when the cover again rises slowly and closes the machine. This process goes on for hours without touching. The skeleton of a family machine, having all parts of gold and silver colour, works by power showing the entire working of the machine. Beautiful and excellent cabinet machines fit as wedding presents, also are displayed in numbers. They have taken a different place in the Textile court for exhibiting their manufacturing machines. These range form machines from tailoring and leather goods where buttonhole machines, cylinder machines for top boots, glove machines and different classes of machines working from thinnest leather to 3-4 inch thick leather can be seen in actual work.

The machines exhibited here, however represent but a very small variety out of 1,200 varieties manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Co., but the specification of all can be seen with, drawing, particulars, and prices.

They hope to supply Singer's Sewing machines for every practicable purpose, for every conceivable use, to which a sewing machine may be put, and in the development of which the best British brains obtainable have laboured and in this connection it is well worth mentioning that the machines received in India are all British made and made at their Kilkowie Scotland Factory.

Do You Want Long, Heavy Hair?

Then treat your hair well. See that it is properly fed. Growth of every kind demands proper food. Starved hair splits at the ends, turns prematurely gray, keeps short and dry. Then feed your hair. Feed it with proper food, a regular hair-food. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. Thus help nature all you possibly can toward giving you rich, heavy, luxuriant hair. Ask your doctor about your hair and about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Follow his advice.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR

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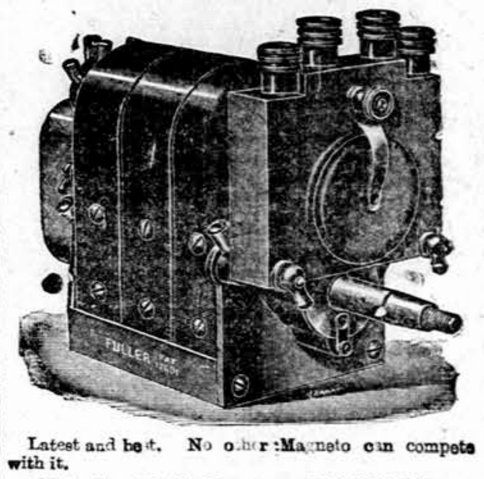
Start car from dashboard without turning the engine Two types: Standard and Self-starting.



Latest and best. No other Magneto can compete with it.

Made Five World's Records on THAMES CAR.

"Your Magneto is all that can possibly be desired. It could not have run better than when I established five new records on Bookbands Track on Tuesday last, the 10th instant."

(Signed) W. T. CLIFFORD-CARP.

"The Magneto you supplied to me in April this year is still working as well as ever, and it has given me the greatest satisfaction in every way. I maintain that the new magnetos on the market can touch it," &c., &c.

(Signed) G. H. BANKES.

The Winning Boat was fitted with Fuller's Self-Starting Magneto British Motor Boat Club Regatta, September 14, 1907, Cabin Cruiser K. L., won 15 mile handicap. . . . . "The Magneto ran exceedingly well, and we certainly shall recommend it to all buyers of our engines."

(Signed) KING & Co

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They are not a stimulant but a nerve builder, a most valuable and effective combination of harmless nerve restoring remedies known to medical science. Absolutely harmless, yet quick in their action. They assist nature in rebuilding the nerves, and do it in a natural way, not causing the nerves to feel stimulated only while they are being taken, as do some nerve medicines, but gradually restoring the entire nervous system to a perfectly healthy condition.

Read the following evidence:—

Mr. C. S. REDDI, Chittoor, writes:—Your bottle of Prof. James' E. T. Pearls, I call them gems: they did me immense good so please send another big bottle by V. P. P.

Mr. FELIX D. COELHO, Bela Vista, Calicut, writes:—I am glad to inform you that your famous Prof. James' E. T. Pearls proved a boon in my case. They are Pearls as you call them and not pills. Please send another two bottles by V. P. P.

S. Sgt. J. ELDER, S. T. C., Nowshera, Punjab writes:—That the Pearls are giving excellent result Please send another four bottles as early as possible

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Pills. V. P. charge extra.

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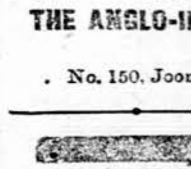

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R I M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchel...R I M
R I M S Lawrence......Comdr Mill...............R I M
H M S Hyacinth......Capt J D Dick ......R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin......Comdr A J Marsack......R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec 12.

Arcadia...3514 Barcham Shanghai...18-1-1911 P & O Co
Australien .... Monton ....
Banca ....3794 Collyer.........P & O S N & Co
Cressington Court......2716 Barcham...W & A Graham & Co
Clematis ....2329 Robinson...Adrew Yuel & Co
Caledonia.........3529 Haywood ...P & O S N Co
Feliciana ....2785 Falck ....T Morrison & Co
Islanda.............3361 McClelland...........M M & Co
Kasara.............505 Elton ....M M & Co
Lawada ....2124 Lane ....M M & Co
Lowther Range ...2468 Blance...W & A Graham & Co
Madura.............1723 Logan...............M M & Co
Nizam ....2041 Macgonnell...T Morrison & Co
Noor-el-Bahar...... 300 Nakhoda...........H Mithwani
Newbridge......2397 Gray ....W & A Graham & Co
Naseri.............912 Lamuri......Stream......8-12 .. B & P S N Co
Othello ....3327 Webster...............James Finlay
Quirinba ....4937 Smith...............M M & Co
Safi............... 502 Willoughby...B & H S N & Co
Singu..................1912 Morrison...Shaw Wallace & Co
Stream
Strombus.........1008 Scott.........W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents
A Bingo Maru.........3873 Parsons ......Kobe...16-12... N Y Kaisha
C&R Delta ...4780 Snow...Shanghai...21-12...P & O Co
D&E Adamsturm....3100 Hasenheier ......Hamburg via K'chi...14-12 ..W & A Graham & Co
F Ocean Prince ...3288 Barett ...Philadelphia...20-12 R A Willis
G Hoseinee.........994 Hughes..... Persian Gulf...17-12 B & P S N Co
K Moorgate.........2433 Wisnom...Dunkirk......13 12... Killick Nixon & Co
N Appledore ......2473 Jones...... Manchester......24-12 W & A Graham & Co
P Dorington Court...2862 Wilson...Antwerp...15-12 .. W & A G & Co
Q Cresswell......2002 Buff...Repairing...W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Blakemoor...2409 Knott ...Manchester ...15 12... W & A Graham & Co
3 Capri ....2717 Moresco ...Hongkong...16-12 .. F R S N & Co
4 R Rubattino...2682 Gulivelli.........Genoa...15 12 Florio & R S N. & Co
7 Ujina......3426 Hill...Calcutta...19-12...M M & Co
8 Praga ......2386 Dabeewich...Trieste...16 12 .. W Denso
9 Waterfels......2836 Reimers......Calcutta......14 12 W & A Graham & Co
10&11 City of Benares ...4321 Elliot ...Karachi...20-12 K Nixon & Co
12&13 Arabia.........4167 Palmer ...London.........17-12 P & O S N & C
14 Dwarka ...759 Moxon...Basreh...15-12...M M & Co

H W P D

Courland.........760 Ebrahim ....Gulf Port ...15-12 Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati............699 Fakeera ......Mangalore ...12-12 Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati.........524 Samsoodin......Karachi ...13-12... Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani.............552 Hoosein.........B'nager ......14-12... Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Linga ....951 Cutbush ...K'chi...12-12...M M & Co

M W D D

Shah Ameer ......1921 Cusuck...Mauritius ....15-12 Bo & H S N Co

30 ton crane

Hidalgo ....2761 Croft ... ...Hull via Karachi...24-12 J Finlay & Co

Offside N

Abydos ....1939 Smails...Repairing...G Hoosein Kasam & Co

Offside Q

Dredger Jinga.............401 ....B P Trust ..14-11

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
10	Hidalgo	Croft	Hull, Nov 13
11	Ujina	Hill	Rangoon, Nov 20
	City of Benares	Elliott	Birkinhead
	Lawada	Lane	Calcutta, Nov 13
	Singu	Murison	Rangoon, Nov 27
12	Dwarka	Moxon	Busreh, Dec 3
	Lowther Range	Blanee	Calcutta, Nov 30
	Delta	Snow	Shanghai, Nov 22

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
12	Linga	Cutbush	Karachi, &c
	Waroonga	Samber	P Gulf, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Dwarka, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Singu, for Rangoon.
" City of Benares, for Liverpool, &c.
" Delta, for China, &c.
" Hidalgo, for Hull.
" Ujina, for Calcutta.
" Lawada, for Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels	From
7	Croxteth Hall	Cocanada
9	Canara	London

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer Assaye, left here at 1 p. m. on December 10.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Nippon, from Trieste, left Aden on the 11th instant and is due here on the 18th instant afternoon.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th December 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H	M.	Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	12	14	15 p.m.	0	41
Suez	12	1	40 p.m.	1	2

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).

Ahwaz line interrupted between Ramhormaz and Ahwaz (23-11-10).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Tsuyung and Yunnanfu (21-12-10).

From the 15th instant the wireless system between Aden and Berbera will be opened for paid traffic. The rate for state or private telegram to Berbera from India or Burma via Bombay will be the same as for Aden plus six annas per word.

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TO GET THROUGH OTHERS
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OFFICES,
SHOWROOMS,
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P. O. BOX 239.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg...	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 13th Dec. 1910.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC FISHERIES ARBITRATION.

PRESIDENT TAFT, the other day, in his message to Congress, referred to the settlement of the Newfoundland Fisheries arbitration, expressing satisfaction at its conclusion and pointing out that common interest of the two nations to continue on amicable terms. With regard to the settlement of the Fisheries question, on which the continuance of friendly relations much depended, it cannot be yet said that it is absolutely and positively final, for though the main and substantial matters in dispute have been determined, there are some subsidiary points, arising out of the answers to the first question, which may have to be referred back to the Tribunal, if they should not prove capable of adjustment by the procedure set up by the arbitrators or by negociation. The case was, by general acceptance, the most important which has as yet been heard by the Permanent Court at the Hague and with the possible exception of the arbitration on the Alabama claims the most important in which Great Britain and the United States have ever been concerned. Indeed, says Sir Erle Richards who reviews the case in the journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation, the differences now set at rest, or some of them, at least, have existed for the best part of a century, and have been the cause of frequent, and at times dangerous, friction. And it is felt that the fact of two great nations having been willing to submit a dispute of so grave a character to the Hague Tribunal and the proceedings having been conducted to a successful issue, marks a signal advance in the progress of international arbitration. Furthermore, the award is a document of high importance, both from an historical and a legal point of view. It is not, it appears, a mere statement of the answers of the Tribunal to the specific questions put to it, but discusses, in some detail, the main contentions advanced on either side and states with precision the reasons on which the answers are based. Of the questions referred, the greater number turn on the particular circumstance of the case and do not involve the consideration of any general principles of international law. But on the two main points of controversy—the question as to the right of Great Britain or her colonies to regulate the exercise of fishing rights by Americans in British waters and the question as to the extent of the bays from which Great Britain may exclude Americans—the Tribunal have expressed opinions which must leave an imprint on the law of nations.

The result of the Arbitration was that the Tribunal found in favour of Great Britain and set up a procedure by which disputes as to the reasonableness of any further regulation may be determined, in accordance with the provisions of Article IV. of the Agreement to refer. Objections to existing regulations will be considered by the Tribunal itself, if not settled by the experts appointed to report thereon. In regard to this subject it must be remembered that the British contention was that the mere grant of a liberty to fish did not carry with it any exemption from municipal regulation, that there was nothing in the treaty which could be construed as a surrender by Great Britain of her powers as the territorial sovereign of the waters in question, and that in the absence of any such provision those powers remained unaffected. It was admitted that the treaty imposed some limitation on the excercise of those powers, and that Great Britain must be taken to have agreed not to make laws or regulations which would restrict the fishing, carried on by Americans unless such restrictions were necessary for the protection of the fisheries or the preservation of law and order or other like purposes and did not discriminate unfairly between the fishermen of the two countries. Subject to this treaty obligation Great Britain contended that she or her colonies might legislate without the approval or concurrence of the United States. The American contention, on the other hand, was that Great Britain had no right at all to regulate the exercise of the treaty liberties and that even if such a right did exist it could be exercised only with the approval and concurrence of the United States. The Tribunal found in our favour and the judgment is of value as it is an express decision that the mere grant of a liberty such as that in question, without more, does not involve any surrender of the sovereign rights of the grantor State.

No doubt the finding of the Tribunal gave less satisfaction to the United States than to Great Britain for the American counsel argued that the grant of fishing liberties in British waters to the inhabitants of the United States constituted an international servitude; and that it followed, according to the principles of international law, that Great Britain, the servient State, had no right to regulate the liberties so granted. The argument was rejected, the arbitrators holding that the doctrine of international servitude was not one with which the negotiators of 1818 were familiar and they declined to accede to the proposition of international law involved in the contention of the United States. In the hope that the award may be accepted as final and may not leave room for dispute in its application to particular cases, it recommends, that with regard to bays, the parties shall accept an arrangement which follows very closely, if it is not identical with, the Chamberlain-Bayard treaty of 1888, which was accepted by Great Britain, but rejected by the Senate of the United States at the time. The effect is to delimit specific boundaries at the entrances to ten of the most important bays, to fix a general boundary by a line drawn three miles seaward from the point where each bay narrows to ten miles. This general limit of ten miles is supported by reference to the various Fisheries Conventions under which a similar rule has been adopted and found convenient in practice. One arbitrator differed from his colleagues on this point, with special reference to Conception Bay. This was the only point of difference between them. He, Dr. Drago, holds the opinion that ten-mile rule for bays is connected with the three-mile coast limit and is simply "an extension, a margin given for convenience to the strict six miles with fishery purposes" and after examining the cases in which Great Britain has assented to the ten-mile limit in the North Sea since 1839, holds that a usage so firmly and for so long a time established, ought to be applied to the construction of the treaty under consideration, much more so when custom, one of the recognised sources of law, international as well as municipal, is supported in this case by reason and by the acquiescence and the practice of many nations. There are still differences of opinion in the countries affected, but it is satisfactory to know that all parties left the court in the confident assurance that their respective agreements had been patiently heard and fully considered and that the value of the permanent court had been demonstrated as affording a means of presenting international conflict and unnecessary resort to arms.

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DECCAN SUGARCANE INDUSTRY. THE Collector of Poona issues an interesting and instructive report on the first experiment by the Bombay Government in financing sugarcane growers with loans, under what is known as the Nira Canal Tagai Scheme. The origin of this scheme is, of course, the old story of the avaricious money-lender hampering by his excessive interest the efforts of the needy cultivator. According to the report under notice, which has been very carefully prepared by Mr. B. B. Sahasrabudhe, the special officer, deputed for the carrying out of the scheme, the sugarcane growers on the Nira Canal, though very good agriculturists, have been unable to make a renumerative profit, because the money-lenders have charged very high rate of interest on the capital advanced, and the same men as brokers and commission agents for the sale of *jaggery*—unrefined sugar—have appropriated large profits. There were complaints also that capital was not available at proper times and that the oilcake manure supplied by the money-lenders was adulterated. Superior and inferior stuffs were mixed together and passed off as superior stuff, and short measure was not uncommon. The result of all this was that though the crop pays very well, cultivators were unable to free themselves from the grip of the money-lenders. To alleviate the lot of the cultivators it was arranged to finance them with Government money at moderate interest, to provide them with unadulterated and cheap oil-cake and to sell their produce at a much reduced commission and to hand back the surplus after deducting, from the sale proceeds, capital, interest and brokerage charges. It was at first intended to start the scheme in December, 1906, and a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was placed at the disposal of the Mamlatdar of the taluka concerned. But several objections were raised by the cultivators, consulted and a good deal of time was taken up in clearing up doubtful points. The season thus became far advanced before anything was done, and it was thought desirable to postpone operations till the next year.

One of the features of the scheme is that the cultivators, who accept Government assistance are obliged to bring their produce of the sugarcane to a Government shop for its sale. The Government thus secures the repayment of its loan, and the cultivators are saved the heavy brokerage and other charges levied by the local merchant. In many instances the latter is merely the money-lender, who unblushingly bleeds the unfortunate cultivator in a second direction. In order to habituate the rayats to this practice, a system of short term loans has been arranged, although there is also a long term loan advanced before the sugarcane crop is sown in order to enable the cultivator to commence and complete his operations, from ploughing to harvesting. These loans are advanced in two or three instalments, and are made payable at the end of sixteen months or earlier if the crushing and marketing of the sugarcane are completed before that time. Short term loans, on the other hand, are made when the crops are standing and are some months old. There is no need to describe the scheme in greater detail, but we are pleased to see that it is apparently successful. The cultivators show a willingness to take advantage of it and it promises to perform a signal service to a backward industry. Last year in the Government shop, at Barmati, we believe, Rs. 47,000 worth of sugarcane was sold up to the end of the financial year of 1908. Altogether from New Year Day, 1908, to 30th June 1909, Rs. 4,74,315 was advanced as tagai loans and in three months in 1908 Rs.47,000 of sugarcane passed through the Government shop. This progress was achieved in spite of a preliminary agitation against the scheme, which was probably influenced by those interested in loans to the cultivators. Government is, of course, whenever possible, ready to relieve the rayat of the rapacious practices of the mofussil money-leader, and we are very glad that in this instance their efforts seem to have produced so much effect.

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THE SHIPYARD LOCK-OUT. A REUTER cable states that there is a possibility of the shipyard dispute reaching an early termination. Unfortunately, we cannot say more than that there is a possibility, for although representatives of the masters and representatives of the men's union have arrived at a basis of agreement, the settlement is subject to a ballot by the members of the branches. What may happen, therefore, it is impossible to foresee. In none of the recent labour disputes at Home has more stubbornness been displayed than by the boilermakers of the North in their lock-out, which has now lasted more than three and a half months. On the other hand, the situation is certainly more hopeful than when the former ballot was taken. The spirit of the men must have been weakened by the privations, which they and their families have had to bear, for the distress has been widespread and acute. Another factor, which the men could not but view with dismay, was the prospect of a stoppage of strike pay. This, if anything, has helped to modify the attitude of the men who, with true British sentiment for Christmas, would be reluctant to see that great day pass with empty cupboards and empty children's stockings. At the same time the attitude of the employers may have been softened by the present activity in the shipbuilding trade and the sight of so many contracts going to Belfast. Messrs. Harland and Woolff are reported to be busier than they have ever been. Each of their eight large building berths is occupied, and they have enough orders to keep their yards engaged for two years. Messrs. Workman, Clark and Company, the other Belfast firm, have been so busy that they have recently acquired land for the construction of two more berths. All this cannot have been viewed with equanimity by shipbuilders on the North-Eastern coast and has very probably caused them to modify their terms. During mail week it was reported, but not authoritatively, that the men who had been locked out were to receive an increase in wages of one shilling per week on resuming work, and another shilling six months afterwards—these rates to remain in force for five years. This statement was made when the conference, which was opened in Carlisle, had been in progress only two days, and as the negotiations have been prolonged for another fortnight it is hardly likely that these terms are identical with those of the settlement. However they represent the employers as in a more conciliatory mood, and probably the terms which were eventually agreed upon will be viewed in a similar spirit by the men, when they go to the ballot.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt," with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden at 4 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

IT is practically assured that the present short time arrangement in Calcutta Jute Mills will be continued until September 1911.

THE Rev. C. J. Palmer, late Archdeacon of Nagpore, has been admitted to the vicarage of Edlesborough, Bucks.

THE Hon'ble Col. Hugh Daly, British Resident in Mysore, left Badgalose for Calcutta on on Monday night on a visit to the Viceroy.

MR. PHIROZSHA N. BILLIMORIA, B.A., LL. B., solicitor of Bombay High Court, has been appointed as the Dewan of Bansda State by His Highness the Raja Saheb of Bansda.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 19th November 1910, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1909 of 120,764 maunds with an increase of Rs. 38,881 in the earnings.

THE Comilla police on Saturday searched the houses of a local medical practitioner and a wine merchant. A copy of the "Matripuja" and a copy of "Matrimurty" and two books of Swadeshi songs were found.

THIS Notification, in respect of the urgency meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, proposed to be called for Wednesday the 14th December to consider a report regarding the construction of deep sea outfall at Love Grove, has been cancelled.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of—November 1908, Rs. 9,88,21,00 ; November 1909, Rs. 10,04,83,000; November, 1910, Rs. 14,64,12,000.

AN EXAMINATION for not less than fourteen commissions in His Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held in London on Monday, Jan, 23, 1911, and the five following days. Particulars regarding pay, promotion, etc., in the Service and the necessary forms for application can be obtained from the Military Secretary, India Office, London S. W.

COL. ARTHUR WILLIAM BLACKER KIRWAN, of Dennistoun, Camberley, Surrey, late of Dean Park Crescent, Edinburgh, and late of Doom Dooma Factory, Assam, India, who died on May 5 last, aged sixty years, left estate of the gross value of £37,031, with net personalty £24,664.

APPOINTED to consider the reorganisation of the Portuguese Navy, a commission has reported that the necessary funds are available, says the "Diario de Noticias," and tenders for warships are to be invited from British firms.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

Objections to Military Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, Nov. 28.

IN the United States the census aims at giving a specially full conspectus of the conditions of the people, and large maps are employed to illustrate almost every branch of the enquiries made. The announcement, therefore, that the Commonwealth Government proposed to tack on to the census a number of questions affecting the social status of the community can in no wise be regarded as a new departure, and should occasion no surprise. Where both surprise and irritation may be expressed, however, is at the nature of some of the enquiries it was proposed to make. The genius of the Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. King O'Malley)—a gentleman well known in this State—was responsible for the elaboration of a series of questions as remarkable as they were inquisitorial. Some of them were probably the outcome of that sense of Gilbertian humor, for the possession of which the Minister for Home Affairs is noted. But the public of Australia, unlike that of Germany, is not accustomed to having its private affairs dragged before the world, and when the Minister's proposals were brought before the Senate they were subjected to considerable criticism, and much good-natured banter. The tone of the debate indicated that the objecting senators, who formed a majority in the Chamber, knew more regarding the temper of the people of Australia than did Mr. O'Malley, and were, seemingly, better qualified to gauge it. A query over which much mirth was aroused was "Are you a total abstainer?" Some of the critics demanded a definition of terms, while others spoke of the uncertainty with which many a "Bacchanalian rebel," surfeited with revelry and tired perchance of the expense of a custom too persistently indulged in, would regard the question. He might be a "temporary abstainer" but not necessarily a "total abstainer." But apart from all considerations of doubt and perplexity, the general fear expressed by senators was that there would be public evasion of the questions if too much prying into the daily affairs of citizens was indulged in, and so the reference to total abstinence was struck out. With equal commonsense the Chamber refused to sanction the enquiries it was proposed to make respecting the amount of weekly, monthly, and yearly earnings. The details of these affect the State and not the Commonwealth, and the information is duly collected by the former. To ask every elector in the Commonwealth to supply them a second time would be to make an unwarrantable exposure of facts essentially private as well as to cause an unnecessary duplication of statistics so far as the Federal authorities are concerned. The details tabulated by each State for income tax purposes should suffice as the basis for any generalisation that may have to be made regarding the wealth and earning power of the citizens. A query particularly irritating to the average house-holder unimbued with the value of statistics would be the one which asked them to state "the amount of money held in gold, notes, silver, or copper, at midnight before the census day." The thought of scores of hundreds of sober-minded fathers of families standing in their night attire at midnight checking off with careful accuracy their own and their children's cash is ludicrous, to say the least of it, and fit more for the realm of extravaganza than the day-as-dust business of numbering the people. Altogether, the Senate may be complimented on the wisdom it has exercised in limiting the fancy of a Minister of the Crown. The census will doubtless now be what it should be—something to the point and fairly scientific.

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY.

The Adelaide University has been the pivot around which much that is of absorbing interest to the educational world has swung during the past fortnight. The annual examinations for the junior, senior, and higher public passes, as well as for the various degrees conferred by the University, have been in progress, and the nerves of educationists and students alike have been at the highest tension. It is a moot point whether all the stir that is periodically occasioned on this subject is productive of much genuine good. Judged from the strictly personal stand-point the value of examinations depends not so much "on the paper results" achieved as on the effect they produce on the character and general capability of the student. The average youth, aided by a good memory, and given sufficient time in which to prepare the course work set, will probably pass his examination with flying colors ; but to do this does not by any means imply that he is the better fitted to take his place in the battle for existence. The ultimate criterion by which his ability to do this must be measured lies in something beyond a mere examination—at any rate, beyond examinations as at present conducted. It can be ascertained only by experience and actual contact with life. One strong argument repeatedly urged against the present system of examining is that it is too cramped in its scope, and not sufficiently searching in its test of the capability of the student. The examiner seeks rather to ascertain what the student knows on a specific subject previously "crammed" for and disregards altogether whatever natural ability he may possess to cope with problems as they arise in actual life. The examinations, in short, are too scholastic and too little in touch with little in touch with affairs. But be that as it may there are some good points also, and every educationist will probably assent to the following:—Examinations, rightly conducted, tend to systematise and grade the subjects taught and the method of teaching, they make progress tangible; and through the medium of competition, probably force the pace of the work. They also, through the very real test of success or failure, tend to facilitate teaching and the maintenance of discipline. Still it cannot be gainsaid that it is a vicious thing for a community to judge the standard of its education by examinations that can be passed by cramming, and the tendency at the present time seems to be to do so.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTIONS TO TRAINING.

Parents whose conscientious convictions are opposed to the inculcation of the spirit of war wish a clause inserted in the new Defence Bill, enabling them to secure the exemption of their children from the compulsory training provisions. "Personally," said the Acting-Prime Minister (Mr. Hughes) on Wednesday afternoon, "I appreciate very much the spirit that underlies an objection of this kind in the majority of cases, and I sympathise with those who find themselves in conflict with the opinions of the majority, but I am unable to see any fundamental distinction between this law and any other law. That being the case, conscientious scruples cannot be permitted to operate so far as to exempt persons from the law in this case any more than in any other. The position in regard to the minority in a democratic country, as in any other, must necessarily at times be one of considerable difficulty without the complete negation of the doctrine of rule by the majority, which underlies the principle of democratic government. It is obvious that minorities cannot always be disregarded. While this is true as regards persons holding conscientious scruples themselves, it is doubly so when sought to be applied to those who are dependent on them and who are not able to speak for themselves. We have long ago decided that in regard to education no such position could be tolerated. All children must be educated, and no conscientious objections of any kind are permitted in this respect. I submit with very great deference to my friends who feel themselves aggrieved in this case that what they are objecting to is nothing more or less than physical education. Incidentally, no doubt, the senior cadets may receive some training which would be useful to them if they were called on to fight for their country. That cannot be said in regard to the junior cadets, but in their case and in any other, the scope of exemptions permitted that the objection from conscientious scruples ought to be severely limited, and certainly ought never to extend to other than those who are of age to judge for themselves. The scope of exemptions already made and provided for in the Bill covers a sufficiently wide field. No man who has conscientious scruples will be called on to fight. Everyone or nearly everyone, however, will be called on to receive such physical and preparatory training as may be necessary in the event of their not being exempted by reason of conscientious scruples or other reasons, from taking and effective part in the defence of their country."

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

A report has been received by the Minister for the Northern Territory from the Government Resident at Port Darwin on the islands on the northern coast recently visited by the Curator of the Botanic Gardens (Mr. N. Holtze). The following extracts are taken from it:—"Thirteen islands were thoroughly examined, and the soil of the majority of them is suitable for agricultural purposes. On Goulburn island there is a large sheet of fresh water, and the country which surrounds it is eminently suitable for indiarubber, sisal hemp, cocoanuts, peanuts, and cotton growing. Indeed cotton of good quality and of the Sea Island type was discovered here growing wild. A sample of soil was taken here. The island is generally flat, and the greater part consists of rubbly ironstone soil covered with the usual gum forest. This carries very good grass of not too coarse a character, and would in my opinion prove fair stock country. It could also be utilised for the growth of sisal hemp, but is of little value otherwise for agricultural purposes. A feature of the island was the quantity of chicken pearlshell which was noticed lying about the different blacks' camps. It had been collected by them from the surrounding reefs for food, and its profuseness would seem to indicate good pearling grounds in the deeper waters. Croker Island has an area of 126 miles. Time would only permit of a very partial examination of this island at about its centre, but from what could be seen it contains a large area of land very suitable for agricultural purposes. Surface water appeared plentiful, and one could not move 20 yards without coming across traces of pigs, the progeny of those turned out years ago. The southern point of the large bay (unnamed), north-west of Darch Island, is well timbered with different species of eucalyptus. The soil is a well drained dark-colored sandy loam, with ironstone nodules intermixed, and would be suitable for upland rice, cera rubber, tobacco, cocoanuts, cotton, and sisal hemp."

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* By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.

BORKUM "ESPIONAGE."

THE preliminary investigation into the charges against two British officers is completed, and the indictment has been communicated to the prisoners and their counsel, who will hand in his reply in a day or two. In the course of next week the First Criminal Senate of the Imperial Court at Berlin will decide whether the evidence against the accused is sufficient to justify bringing them up for trial. There seems to be no doubt whatever that the Senate will decide that the officers must take their trial, and the case will then be heard before the combined Second and Third Criminal Senates of the Imperial Court, consisting of seven judges each, in December, probably beginning about Dec. 15. It is expected that the trial will not last long, as there is no dispute as to the facts of the case, the two officers having admitted that they came to Germany with the intention of collecting information which they meant to place at the disposal of the British Government. So, the question for the Court to decide will be whether, and to what extent, the information they obtained is to be regarded as secret, wherein they will be guided by the reports of the Admiralty and the War Office experts. It may be added what is spite of the gravity of the offence laid to their charge, the maximum penalty for which is fifteen years' penal servitude, the personalities of both Captain Trench and Lieutenant Brandon have made the most favourable impression on the German judicial and legal officers with whom they have come into contact since their arrest. The reputation of British officers has not suffered in their hands, and their frank and manly bearing in a trying position, and the fact that they preferred as officers to make a candid avowal of their objects rather than to seek to better their case by subterfuge has won them much sympathy. On behalf of Captain Trench and Lieutenant Brandon, Judicial Councillor von Gordon, the legal representative of the two officers, requests correspondents to deny in the most positive manner the statements that have appeared in the Press that the officers were harshly treated in prison. The officers have expressed the keenest regret that such assertions should have been made, since the exact opposite is the case. The prisoners have been treated in the kindest and most considerate manner from the first day of their captivity. They have been allowed every privilege and liberty possible in the circumstances and were granted permission to have food sent in from the best hotels in Leipzig, but declined, because they perferred the excellent provender with which they were provided from the prison kitchen. They have been given as much freedom of movement as possible and allowed to take walks within the prison grounds. Lieutenant Brandon, who has been suffering from a slight digestive trouble, has been attended by a physician and allowed to follow the treatment prescribed by the latter. Both have been invited from the first to express any wishes they might have concerning their comfort and these have been invariably granted.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR ON BULLETS.

With characteristic energy the Emperor William was no sooner back in Berlin on Friday morning, than, in spite of the fact that he had a long railway journey from Donaueschingen immediately behind him, he was off to the Charlottenburg Technical High School to take a personal part in the deliberations at the annual conference of the Shipbuilders' Association. The monarch, who was accompanied by the Minister of Marine, Admiral Tirpitz, and the Chief of the Naval Cabinet (Admiral Muller), arrived in the middle of an address on ballistics by Professor Cranz, and contributed to the ensuing discussion some observations collected during his unique experience in persuit of big game, both by himself and his house surgeon who, by his command, had closely studied the effects of bullets on the bodies of the animals killed. The operation of a bullet, said the Emperor, was caused by the influence of its rotation due to the rifling of the gun on the fluid particles of the body. In the case of game the point of entry of the bullet was very difficult to discover, as the skin closed up again, and frequently the hole could only be found after a prolonged search. On the other hand, the exit hole was so large that one might imagine it had been made by a shell. The rotation of the bullet in the body gave rise to a regular explosive process through the motion being transferred to the fluid particles which were flung off in all directions as if by a bursting shot. The Emperor had, he said, at the experimental range at Halense out side Berlin, made similar observations on the explosive power given to a shot by moisture. Moreover, when hunting in the winter he had noticed particles strewn about in the snow through this effect of the rotary motion of bullets. The bullet itself remained completely unchanged, and showed no signs of deformation, but there might be exceptions to this. The monarch concluded by remarking that he had been interested in this question for some time past, and, in view of its importance, had considered it his duty to communicate the results of his personal observations to the meeting. Loud cries of "Bravo !" testified to the gathering's appreciation of his Majesty's intervention in the debate. The Emperor further showed great interest in the details presented by Herr Frahm, of Hamburg, of a device invented by him for reducing the rolling of vessels at sea. It consists of a U-shaped tank containing water the oscillation of which counteracts that of the ship. This contrivance, which had been developed at the yard of Blohm and Voss, had been tried with most beneficial results on the Hamburg-American Company liners, and was being fitted on their leviathan now under construction. This vessel will, by the way according to a telegram from Hamburg, have a displacement of 60,000 tons. Before leaving the conference at the end of a three-hours' visit, the Emperor congratulated Herr Frahm on his invention, and expressed the hope that anti-rolling tanks might soon be fitted in all passenger steamers. The monarch added that he had heard from relatives who had travelled on the Mauretania that this vessel lurched so badly that the passengers had to hold on to something if they wished to avoid being thrown into the sea.

JUNIOR ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.

After the lapse of a comparatively short period, says the "Army and Navy Gazette," London is again to have a junior Army and Navy Club. The new venture is a development of the Auxiliary Forces Club, which is about to move into new quarters in the Horse Guards-avenue, and under a new name to open its membership to all officers active and retired, of his Majesty's Forces. The club—which it is hoped will be open for the use of members by Jan. 1—will provide bed-rooms, a miniature rifle range, and a revolver range. The Duke of Connaught is a patron, Lord Roberts is president and Colonel Ernest Villiers, A.D.C., is chairman of of the executive committee.

"AS YOU WERE" ELECTION.

WHAT WILL IT MEAN ?

Keen Discussion in the London Press.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 12.

The parties are to date composed as follows :—

Unionists	**227**
Liberals	**187**
Labour	**31**
Nationalists	**63**

The party gains have been :—

Unionist	**21**
Liberal	**18**
Labour	**4**

Election results :—

CHESHIRE, CREWE.

Mclaren, (L)	7,629
Craig, (U)	5,925
Liberal majority	1,704

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Rt. Hon. J. Thomkinson (L) 7,761 ; Col. Sir J. Harrington (U) 5,419 ; F. H. Rose (Lab) 1,380 L. majority.

DERBYSHIRE, NORTH-EAST.

W. Harvey, (Lab)	7,838
Dr. Court, (U)	6,088
Lab. majority	1,750

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—W. E. Harvey (Lab) 8,715 ; Dr. J. Court (U) 6,411 L majority 2,304.

ESSEX, WALTHAMSTOW.

Sir J. Simon, (L)	16,996
Bellairs, (U)	13,275
Liberal majority	3,721

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—J. A. Simon (L) 17,726 ; J. S. Johnson (U) 15,531. L majority 39,117.

STAFFORDSHIRE, BURTON.

R. Ratcliff, (U)	5,877
Rylett, (L)	3,874
Unionist majority	2,003

No change.

Previous Election 1910—R. F. Ratcliff (U) unpposed.

WILTSHIRE, CROCKLADE.

Lambert, (L)	6,937
Col Calley, (U)	6,809
Liberal majority	128

Liberal gain.

Previous Election 1910—Col. T. C. P. Calley (U) ,380 ; Dr. J. Massie (L) 6,754; U majority 655.

YORKSHIRE, COLNE VALLEY.

C. Leach, (L)	5,147
Carpenter, (U)	4,847
Liberal majority	300

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—C. Leach (L) 4,761 apt. A. Boyd Carpenter (U) 3,759 ; Victor Grayn (S) 3,149. L. majority 991.

The polling takes place to-day in twentyx constituencies including that of Mr. Harourt. Most interesting are in Newmarket, odmin, Torquay, Gorton and North Lonsdale.

Accepted Result of General Election.

LONDON, DEC. 12.

"As you were," is now generally acepted as the inevitable result of the election, nd its meaning forms the topic of all the ticles in the newspapers to-day.

The Liberals maintain that the result gives em ample authority to proceed with their ogramme, and support their contention by oting the "as you were" election of 1900, d Mr. Balfour's interpretation of it.

The *Daily News* says: "After all, the identity the result with that in January is a most ushing answer to the Peers. It is possible hat had the majority been largely reduced, the eers might have gone on talking about the tide, nd expecting vain things at future elections. Had the majority been greatly increased, the Peers might have talked of fickleness and an tter lack of connection between now and January."

The Unionist papers reply asking 'Did the Government dissolve in order to get the same majority or a smaller one?' The papers add that their position is not strengthened and that their plight is precisely the same as Mr. Gladstone's in 1885, when he sought a majority independent of the Irish. If the Government try to force a settlement on their own terms, it will be in the face of the opposition of half the nation, the figures of the divisions in the House of Commons not corresponding to the strength of the parties in the country. They point out with reference to the majority required to alter the Constitution that all great constitutional countries have special safeguards in this connection, strictly differentiating between constitutional changes and ordinary legislation.

Writing of the prospects, the "Manchester Guardian" says:—What is clearly in the Unionist mind is the possibility of compromise, and what we are seeing here foreshadowed is the line upon which the Lords hope that negotiations for a compromise might run. If the Liberal majority should be seriously reduced, the line taken would be (1) that there was no mandate of sufficient force for the limitation of the Veto ; (2) that nevertheless on grounds of high statesmanship Unionism would consent to an arrangement, and the lines of the arrangement would be those of joint session and Referendum. The line taken on behalf of the Lords will be that of piling guarantee on guarantee against all change. The line taken by the Liberals is, and will be, that of equal opportunity for both parties. In the meanwhile they may fairly content that it is their veto policy, and their veto policy alone, which will secure to the people through the House of Commons the right of redrafting the Constitution. Such a redraft is now admitted to be necessary by the Lords themselves, but they want to control it, and if the veto were not limited they would succeed. The question of the veto opens out into the larger one—by whom and in whose interest is the Constitution to be re-made, by the Lords or by the representatives of the people?

BRAZILIAN NAVAL MUTINY

Rio Janeiro Bombarded Again.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 12.

A Rio de Janeiro telegram says :—The scout-cruiser, "Rio Grande de Bosul", which has also mutinied, bombarded the City at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and was still doing so in the afternoon.

The shore batteries replied.

The inhabitants of Rio were panic-stricken; a number were wounded and a great many are fleeing. General Barreto, commanding the Garrison, was wounded by a shell.

LONDON, DEC. 12.

Telegrams from Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro are delayed in transmission and misdated, but evidently the bombardment of the city by the scout-cruiser occurred on Saturday. The mutiny on board was quickly suppressed.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN SPAIN.

Storm in the Straits of Gibraltar.

LONDON, DEC. 11.

A Madrid telegram states :—Serious floods have occurred in Central and Southern Spain, and many railways have been interrupted. Parts of Seville have been flooded. Many villages are in danger of destruction, and several persons have been drowned. A storm is raging in the Straits of Gibraltar.

RUSSIAN MILITARY SCANDAL.

Contractors' Houses Searched

LONDON, DEC. 11.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that in connection with the Senatorial enquiry into the artillery administration, a sensation has been caused in the business world in consequence of police searches having been made in the offices and residences of many leading army contractors, including a long-established German firm.

THE "WALHALLA."

Arrives at Perim Undamaged.

LONDON, DEC. 12.

The German steamer "Walhalla" has been got off, and has arrived at Perim. She has been surveyed and pronounced perfectly seaworthy. She is apparently undamaged.

S. S. "MAURETANIA."

Starts on Her Trans-atlantic Voyage.

LONDON, DEC. 12.

The Cunard liner "Mauretania" started from Liverpool on Saturday evening on an attempt to complete the voyage to New York and back to Fishguard within twelve days. She will have to maintain an average speed of twenty-six knots and will stop in New York only forty-eight hours.

DEATH OF A LADY EXPLORER.

LONDON, DEC. 12.

The death is announced of Mrs. French-Sheldon the explorer.

[Mrs. French Sheldon, an American lady, being the third daughter of the late Colonel Joseph French, Engineer and Mathematician, and Dr. Elizabeth French whom "Who's Who" describes as physician, philanthropist, author and lecturer, and who was a sister of Dr. B. French Patterson. She married Mr. Eli Lemon Sheldon, a gentleman of an English Quaker family on her father's side, and of French and German extraction on the mother's side. Mrs. French Sheldon was a great explorer and in 1892 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. She is the authoress of many books and translated and dramatised about fifty, principally in the Salammbo language. She has also written plays in English and has lectured throughout the United States and Europe on her expedition to Africa in 1891. She was again on the Congo in 1904, and, altogether has made three journeys round the world, in the course of which she conducted historical and ethnological research. She studied medicine and was licensed as a doctor, in sculpture she studied under Clesengiero, and she owned and conducted for many years the publishing house of Saxon and Company. The French Government paid her the honour of having placed in Floubert's tomb at Rouen an edition de-luxe of her translation of Salammbo.]

DEATH OF DR. EMIL REICH.

LONDON, DEC. 12.

The death has occurred suddenly of Dr. Emil Reich.

[Dr. Emil Reich of Eperjes, Hungary, Doctor Juris Universi, Vienna, author and lecturer on History, was born in 1854. He was educated at Eperjes. Kassa, Prague, Budapest, and Vienna University. Up to his 30th year he studied exclusively in libraries. Finding books unsatisfactory for a real comprehension of history, he determined to travel extensively in order to complement the study of books with the study of realities. He spent five years in the United States, four in France, and was with interruptions for about thirteen years in England. He lectured frequently at Oxford, Cambridge and London Universities. He was employed by her late Majesty's Government in the preparation of the British case in the Venezuelan boundary affair. He was a copious writer and among his publications are :—History of Civilisation ; Græco-Roman Institutions (Oxford lectures); Hungarian Literature; Atlas of English History; Handbook of Geography, chiefly physiographic and mathematical ; Foundations of Modern Europe: Success among Nations ; the Foreigner in History ; Select Documents illustrating Mediæval and Modern History; Atlas Antiquus ; Atlas of Modern History; Principal chapters from the great Philosophers ; The Fundamental Principle of Evidence ; Imperialism ; The Failure of the Higher Criticism of the Bible ; Plato, as an Introduction to Modern Life ; Success in Life ; General History of Western Nations (Part I, 3 vols., Antiquity).]

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI.

No Change Likely.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 12.

Reuter's Agency learns, with reference to the suggestion that the Coronation Durbar should be held elsewhere than at Delhi, that no change has been made in the plan originally announced and that any change may be regarded as extremely unlikely.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DEC. 12.

Referring to the Coronation Ceremony at Delhi, the "Indian Daily Telegraph" points out that the date fixed will fall during the first ten days of Mohurrum when the Nizam of Hyderabad and other noblemen might feel disinclined to join in the fesitivities. As mourning is observed by Shiahs for forty days thereafter, a more appropriate period for the ceremony would be either towards the end of February 1912, or in December 1911.

HINDU-MAHOMEDAN CONFERENCE.

Basis of Discussion.

LONDON, DEC. 12.

It is understood that the basis of discussion at the proposed conference between Hindus and Mahomedans mentioned at the farewell banquet given to Sir William Wedderburn, will be a series of proposals drawn up by Mr. Ameer Ali and the Aga Khan. A general establishment of conciliation boards will be the first item.

It is also proposed to make joint representations to the Government in favour of the creation of local courts of arbitration to enquire into the differences between Hindu and Mussulman communities and the causes of outbreaks and to give awards thereon.

RACING-MAN'S CHARITIES.

LONDON, DEC. 12.

The *Daily Mail* announces that Mr. William Bailey, formerly Malay rubber planter and owner of "Bachelor's Double" and other race horses, who recently died, left £368,582. The will orders that all the race horses, except two, shall be sold for the benefit of the poor of Limerick.

AUSTRALIAN TEST CRICKET.

Rain Stops Play.

LONDON, DEC. 12.

A Sydney telegram says :—No play is possible in the test to-day, owing to pouring rain.

LORD AND LADY MINTO.

Message to Citizens of Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 12.

Mr. Downing has received the following letter received from Lord Minto, dated R. I. M. S. "Dufferin," November 30th. "Lady Minto and I were very much touched by the cordial farewell given to us by the citizens of Calcutta and by the great pains that had been taken to decorate the streets, that we should so much like to express our thanks if we know how to do so. Perhaps you might have an opportunity as Sheriff of saying a word on our behalf, and we will leave it to you to do as you think best. We shall never forget the good-bye to us."

LADY DUFFERIN FUND.

Lady Hardinge Assumes Presidentship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 12.

The following letter signed by Mr. E. J. Buck, Joint Secretary of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, has been recently sent out to all provincial branches of the Association:—

"I am desired to ask you kindly to inform your Committee that Her Excellency Lady Hardinge of Penshurst has now formally taken over the duties of Lady President of the National Association for providing female medical aid to the women of India. Her Excellency trusts that all those who have so cordially assisted Lady Minto, during the last five years, will continue to give Lady Hardinge the same generous and valuable aid in the future. Lady Hardinge desires that it shall be generally known that she is keenly interested in the work which has been carried on by her predecessors, and that she will use her best endeavours to forward the interests of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and the Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund throughout India.

"Moreover, Her Excellency sincerely hopes that the relations of the Central Committee, with the provincial and district branches, will continue on the cordial terms as have existed heretofore. Her Excellency also desires me to inform you that her Majesty, Queen Mary, has graciously consented to become patron of the Association, conjointly with Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

"Major F. O'Kinealy, I. M. S, Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy, has now taken up the post of Honorary Secretary of the Association, and it is requested, that communications dealing with its operations may, in future, be sent to him, addressed to the Viceroy's Camp."

THE Proclamation parade in Calcutta will be held on January the 2nd at 8 a. m.

A telegram from Poona states that death from heart failure, following from attack of asthma, took place there on Friday of Rao Bahadur Damodhar Rao Chintaman Rao Phatak. The deceased served with distinction in the Tonk State, filling posts of financial member and treasurer and had the title of Rao Bahadur conferred on him for his sevices.

THE BAKR-ID RIOTS.

Understanding Arrived at.

STRONG PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 12.

Troops and armed police continue to patrol the Marwari quarter of Calcutta, and a little stone-throwing and occasional encounters between isolated parties of Marwaris and the Kabuli element continue in the back streets. A few stalls were looted yesterday ; but the police made a number of arrests and have been steadily confiscating the bamboo sticks, which the budmashes carry, and this has had an excellent effect on the general position. Anxiety is felt regarding the big Mahomedan population in the jute mills along the river, where some excitement is reported, and this will no doubt continue until the Bakr-id is passed. But, for the present, the trouble has quietened down.

LATER.

It is announced that the Hindu and Mahomedan leaders have arrived at an agreement regarding the cow-killing dispute—the cause of the riots. A conference at the residence of the Nawab of Murshidabad resulted last evening in the following settlement : "The Hindus have consented to allow the ceremony to be carried out this year as usual, on the understanding that a conference shall be held subsequently to settle the question at issue and thus avoid any dispute in the future. The Mahomedans agreed to the above terms and, it is hoped, that the festival will now pass off peacefully."

Sir Edward Baker has postponed his tour preferring to remain on the spot.

Casualties in the Streets.

Sunday passed off quietly, but isolated cases of rioting and looting were repeated. The Police, however, turned their attention towards the recovery of the loot and the arrest of the culprits, while the Military Police, West Kents, Rifle Brigade and Volunteers guarded the disturbed area. Late last evening the police managed to recover portions of the loot from the Kabuli quarters. Several arrests for looting and mischief were made in Barabazar, some of the prisoners being Kabulis.

At about 5 p. m., two Kabulis were being taken in a gharry under police escort and were on their way to Barabazar via Chitpore Road and Parsee Church Street, when some other Kabulis ran after the carriage with a view of rescuing the men. The coachman, seeing the men coming and fearing molestation, whipped up the horses and galloped out of sight. At about 4 p. m. some stones were thrown from a house in Harrison Road and struck one of the soldiers. The house was raided by the police and three gunny-bags full of bricks were taken and three Marwaris were arrested. Sixty-four Kabulis were taken under arrest to the Central lock-up on Sunday evening and several more are under arrest at the Barabazar thana.

A tour round the hospitals showed that there were about 54 cases in the Medical College, out of which 17 were admitted.

In the Marwari Hospital, about a dozen serious cases were attended to and eleven fresh cases were admitted yesterday. There were three bodies lying at the morgue, two of Marwaris who were conveyed there from the Marwari Hospital and a Mahomedan who was stabbed in a Harrison Road Car in which he died on his way to the High Court. One of the Marwaris, a man, who was battered in front of the Marwari Hospital and then placed on the track of the tram lines, presented a gruesome sight. His head and face were battered beyond recognition. There were numerous contusions and bruises on the body and his clothes were red with blood ; the other Marwari had a broken skull, but, judged by his injuries, he was not so murderously handled. The Mahomedan had an incised wound in his stomach the result of a stab.

The situation is brighter this morning.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 12.

Prince Buktiar Shah had an interview with the Kabul Envoy to-day and secured co-operation in warning and pacifying the Kabuli element concerned in the recent riots in Calcutta.

Bara Bazar is comparatively quiet to-day and there has been no great outbreak. The Lieutenant-Governor visited the affected area again and advised the shopkeepers to open their shops. Many of them acted upon the advice and several shops were opened. The Police Officers also endeavoured to influence the men to open their shops and in many instances succeeded. The millitary were kept on duty, the Rifle Brigade being relieved by the West Kents in the morning, while the Calcutta Light Horse relieved the Cyclists.

The trade and exchange was again at a standstill to-day.

The Commissioner of Police is adopting strong precautionary measures for to-morrow's celebration. The troops present will include one Battalion Rifle Brigade, one Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, the Calcutta Light Horse, the 26th Bengal Lancers, the Cycle Corps and the Calcutta Police Force and detachments from the Bengal Police. Measures have been also adopted to prevent mill-hands from coming in to city.

This afternoon, before Mr. Thornhill, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Chief Court Inspector Mukerjee prosecuted eight Hindus in two different cases on a charge of rioting. In the first batch there were five men, Ram Abatar Singh, Sree Gopal, Brahmin, Rudra Nath, Narain Misser and Chandra Das Dubey, accused of rioting on the morning of the 10th instant in Cotton Street, armed with deadly weapons such as sticks, swords and lathies with the common object of using criminal force towards the Mohamedans and opposing the police with a view to preventing the sacrifice on the ensuing Bakra-Id festival.

Mr. Mukerjee said that the prosecution was not ready as all the witnesses were police officers and they were on duty in the threatened streets. The case was accordingly adjourned to the 23rd instant, the accused being ordered to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 5,000 each.

In the second batch, the accused were named Ram Dass Singh, Ram Dhoni Kahar and Lalji Shaw, who were sent up on the charges under sections 143 and 147, Indian Penal Code, with being members of an unlawful assembly in addition to rioting at Nooton Bazar on the 10th instant. When they were placed in the dock Babu Keshub Chandra Gupta appeared for Laljee and submitted that his client owned a grocer's shop; he was simply standing in front of his shop with a view to prevent its being looted. Mr. Mookerjee said that it was not a fact that Laljee was simply standing for self-defence.

There was conclusive evidence against them relating to the charges. The same bail was ordered in this case also and the case adjourned to the 20th instant.

Reports from the mill districts show that everything is quiet so far and there had been no great developments in Bara Bazar. Military Volunteers and Police have been warned to be at readiness at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

Hospital Foundation Stone Laid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 12.

An estimate for Rs. 50,000 to provide a stone building, 150 feet in length by 31 in breadth, for a healthily situated hospital, has received the sanction of Shrimant Bala Saheb Pant Prathinidi, Chief of the Aundh State. A function in connection with this took place on Sunday and was well-attended. This building is to be named after the late King Edward the Seventh. Preparations for the reception of the guests were in the hands of Mr. Jussuff H. Jaffer of Poona.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone was performed by Mr. Bonus, I.C.S., Collector of Satara and Political Agent to the Aundh State. He was accompanied to a shamiana erected on the building site by the Mr. Campbell, I.C.S., Assistant Collector of Satara, and Khan Bahadur, Jacob Bapuji Israel. Troops with a band were in attendance.

CHEIF OF AUNDH'S SPEECH.

The Chief stood up and addressed the meeting as follows :—"Mr. Bonus and gentlemen,—It is very kind of you all to come here to-day on my invitation. We assemble here as you all know, for the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the hospital, which is to be in commemoration of our late King-Emperor Edward, of blessed memory. You know, gentlemen, that our late-Queen-Express was called by all, 'Victoria the Good.' It is quite natural that the Emperor Edward should be called 'The Peacemaker'. Emperor Edward the Seventh remained at peace not only himself, but, in consequence of his influence and good advice, caused the whole of Europe to breath peace. I need not take up your time by mentioning how he loved his Indian Empire and what advantages we have received at his hands. They are well-known to everybody. I esteem it a great honour that I should be able to express my respectful love for the late King-Emperor by building a hospital in his name. When anyone looks at the memorial and remembers the late Emperor, he must feel induced to do his duty in the world as far as may be in his power. I thank you, Mr. Bonus, very sincerely, for your kindly consenting to lay the foundation stone of this hospital. May the building be of use and assistance to those for whom it is meant. I also thank all my guests, who have, at great inconvenience to themselves, honoured the occasion with their presence to-day. I wish long life and happiness to our present Emperor and Empress and the Royal family, and all prosperity to the British Empire. Now I request you, Sir, to lay the foundation stone."

POLITICAL AGENT'S REPLY.

Mr. Bonus then went forward to the tripod erected in front of the shamiana where, in the presence of a group of onlookers, he set the stone and declared it well and truly laid. Returning, he briefly replied to the Chief's speech. He said:—"Punt Saheb and gentlemen,—It gives me much pleasure to be here to-day to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of this hospital, and, I think, Punt Saheb, that in founding this hospital in memory of our late King Emperor you are doing an extremely appropriate thing. Our late King Edward the Seventh was distinguished for his deep sympathy in medical work, and we are all aware of the generous assistance he was always ready to extend to Hospitals in England and of the King Edward's fund for Hospitals which was established for this purpose. I understand that the finance of the State will not allow this Hospital to be completed this year, and I think it will be most appropiate, indeed, if the opening were to take place during the stay of our present King George and Queen Mary in this country."

Sjrimant Rajesaheb, the son of the Chief, returned thanks and the ceremoney ended.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEC 12.

At the meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council on Friday next, in addition to other business, the Hon'ble Mr. Humphreys will move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Punjab Courts Act and the Court Fees Act, while the Hon'ble Mr. Fenton will introduce a Colonisation of Government Lands (Punjab) Bill. Both the Bills will be referred to Select Committees.

THE MAN WHO RUNS THE MACHINE.

I HAD wandered a mile or two from my camp in the evening, and tired with the day's work, sat down on a mound by the side of a lane to watch the sunset. There were a few heavy clouds about and the sunset promised to be glorious. A vast expanse of sky and fields spread out before me and while I sat staring away vaguely thinking of nothing in particular, a man driving two bullocks came down the lane on his way to the village.

His hands, face and legs were scorched almost black with the sun, his once white clothes and turban had become an earthy brown except where a few faded red splashes showed the marks of the coloured water thrown at his rustic carnaval—the Holi feast. He seemed to be the very spirit of the soil and the rays of the setting sun threw a glamorous glow into this Indian toiler, framed like a picture in such an appropriate setting.

Suddenly my thoughts flew from him to England and then again to India. I thought of the comfortable old gentlemen drawing their thousand a year at Bath and Bournemouth. I seemed to see them dozing over the daily paper after they had eagerly read the few lines given under the heading "India". I saw some of them on the golf course, swearing strange oaths in Hindustani and others, with white waistcoats and red faces at the theatre in the stalls with their daughters. And this strange man in front of me with his bullocks was paying for their tickets and paying the grinning lithe caddy.

He was also paying for these pig-tailed girls hammering scales out of the battered pianos in the class-rooms and for their little brothers thumbing the Virgils and the Euclids.

More than that those hearty youngfellows on leave in Swiss Hotels and on the cricket field were drawing on him for their sport.

And out here again the three-thousand a-monthers and the swarms of office scribblers all came once a month to him for support.

He it was who was feeding Viceroy and Generals flying along smoothly in special trains from Peshawar to Madras. He it was who clothed the myriads of police and troops, and built those vast gaols and offices and bungalows. Last but not least he was paying for me. And yet unconscious of it all he was going back from his daily toil to his daily rest as his ancestors had done for the last three thousand years.

All he asked was to be allowed to toil and to die and to leave the rest to God and the Government.

Go home, brother, said I to myself, you at least are doing your part, asking little and accomplishing much.

As he came past me he moved to the road side on seeing a European ; and as he had not heard of swadeshi, swaraj, boycott and national education, he raised his hands in an awkward but respectful salute and murmuring, "Ram, Ram," went home to the village in the now gorgeous glow of the setting sun.

I threw a grateful glance after my paymaster and the man who runs the Indian machine.

P. C.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

Arrival Arrangements.

A "Government Gazette" Extraordinary, issued yesterday, states :—

His Imperial and Royal Highness Frederic William Victor Auguste Ernest, the Crown Prince of the German Empire and of Prussia, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a. m. to-morrow and will be received on arrival with all the honours due to his high position. When the vessel carrying the Crown Prince is sighted, the Port Officer should communicate direct with the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor at Malabar Point and with the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

At 8-30 a.m. His Excellency the Governor, attended by his personal staff, will leave the Apollo Bandar and pay a visit of welcome to His Imperial and Royal Highness on board the German Cruiser "Gneisenau." The Director of the Royal Indian Marine should be requested to arrange to have a launch ready for His Excellency. After the visit His Excellency will return to the Apollo Bandar where he will receive His Imperial and Royal Highness on landing, and proceed with him to Government House, Malabar Point.

In the absence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Squadron, the Senior Naval Officer and the Director of the Royal Indian Marine will meet His Imperial and Royal Highness on board the "Gneisenau" at 8-30 a. m.

His Imperial and Royal Highness will leave the "Gneisenau" at 9 a. m. and the Director, Royal Indian Marine, should be requested to consult with the Senior Naval Officer and to act in concert with him in arranging the details of His Imperial and Royal Highness' disembarkation at the Apollo Bandar. The arrangements for the landing at the Bandar will be made by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine. All other arrangements at the Bander will be made by the Public Works Department.

On His Imperial and Royal Highness' arrival at the steps of the Bandar, a salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery. A Guard of Honour of British Infantry with Band and Colours will be drawn up at the Bandar. His Imperial and Royal Highness will proceed along Rampart Row as far as the Post Office and thence by Church Gate Street and Queen's Road to Government House, Malabar Point.

The following high officials, if present in Bombay, are invited to receive His Imperial and Royal Highness, viz., the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Lord Bishop, the Members of Council of the Governor of Bombay, the Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations who are resident in the Bombay Presidency, the Chief Secretary to Government, the General Officer Commanding 6th (Poona) Division the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade the SurgeonGeneral with the Government of Bombay, the Commissioners of Revenue and Customs, the Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Arthdeacon of Bombay, the Secretaries to Government, the Senior Naval Officer at the Station, the Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, the Collector of Bombay, the President of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, Officer Commanding His Majesty's Ships in Harbour if able to attend on shore, Officers Commanding Royal Indian Marine Ships in Port, Officers Commanding Regiments, Officers Commending Volunteer Corps, the Commissioner of Bombay Police, and the Sheriff of Bombay. A space marked "A" will be reserved for them.

Foreign Consuls-General, Consuls and Vice-Consuls are invited to be present on the occasion, and space marked "B" will be reserved for them as the Bandar.

The members of the German Community resident in Bombay having expressed their desire to be present to welcome His Imperial and Royal Highness on his arrival, a space marked "D" will be reserved for them, to which his Imperial and Royal Highness will be conducted after inspecting the Guard of Honour and where His Imperial and Royal Highness will be received by the German Imperial Consul General and the representatives of the community. The Executive Engineer, Presidency, will send a card of admission to each lady or gentleman whose name is communicated to him by the German Consul.

All other Officers of His Majesty's services, Civil, Naval, Military and the Royal Indian Marine, and Officers belonging to Crops of Volunteers, then in Bombay, are invited to attend. Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay are also invited and will be provided with seats as far as space is available. Cards of admission to space "E" will be supplied on application to the Executive Engineer of the Presidency. The same officer will also issue cards of admission to space "A" to any Heads of Departments not specified by name in paragraph 6, who may intimate that they will be present. For all other officials and persons mentioned in paragraphs 6 and 7 no cards will be necessary. As far as accommodation in space "F" is available, it will be allotted to any ladies or gentlemen who may apply for tickets to the Executive Engineer.

Levee dress will be worn by Civil, full dress by Naval, review order by Military Officers and morning dress by all gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform.

His Imperial and Royal Highness will proceed to Government House, Malabar Point, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and escorted by the Bombay Light Horse, His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard and a troop of the Bombay City Mounted Police. A Guard of Honour of Indian Infantry with Band and Colours will be mounted at Government House, and an Officer's Guard of 25 British Rank and File will remain on duty during His Imperial and Royal Highness' stay.

No procession of carriages will be formed. The Commissioner of Police will arrange for the maintenance of order and for keeping the streets clear.

His Imperial and Royal Highness will leave the Victoria Terminus, Bombay, at 14-25 p.m. on Friday, the 16th December 1910, for Hyderabad. A Guard of Honour will be in attendance at the Station. Heads of Departments are invited to be present and Levee dress will be worn. His Imperial and Royal Highness will arrive in Bombay again at 8-45 a.m. on Friday, the 23rd, and will leave at 11-30 A. M. on the same day for Jaipur. Further orders will be issued regarding the ceremonies to be observed during the transit of Imperial and Royal Highness through Bombay.

CHEATING BY A LOAN-BROKER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 12.

Major Hunt, Cantonment Magistrate, to-day, passed a sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 in the case in which Mr. H. A. Madya, carrying on money lending business on behalf of his wife, charged C.A.B. Gray, loan-broker, with cheating. The facts as already published are briefly that accused Gray in order to get a loan from complainant mortagaged his life insurance policy and a turn-out. The latter came to know that the turn-out had been previously mortgaged to a Marwari and was to be raffled. He thereupon filed the present charge.

The Magistrate ordered the fine, if recovered, should be paid to complainant as compensation.

AVIATION IN INDIA.

Farman Biplane for Patiala.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEC. 12.

The Maharaja of Patiala recently deputed his engineer, Mr. Bowles, to go to Europe and learn the art of aviation. Mr. Bowles returned by this week's mail after visiting the Continental and English flying grounds bringing an English-built Farman type biplane fitted with the latest sixty-eight E. N. V. engine. A consignment of timber and parts is on its way out and the machines will be put together in India leaving only the engine to be imported to suit individual ideas. Mr. Bowles was at Brooklands during a course of instruction and went through both the oscillating and gliding schools.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES.

Lecture by Mr. Orr.

An interesting lecture, entitled the "Improvement Trust Schemes" was delivered by Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust, last evening at the Trust Offices. A large number of architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors and others interested in the re-building of the town attended. Mr. Chambers was called to the chair and Mr. Orr illustrated his lecture by plans, pictures and maps.

Mr. Orr, in the course of his lecture, stated:

In the early part of 1897, consequent on the outbreak of plague, the Government of Bombay took into their serious consideration the question of a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the City of Bombay, more especially in respect to the better ventilation of the densely inhabited parts, the removal of insanitary dwellings, and the prevention of overcrowding.

The outcome of their deliberations was that on 9th November, 1898, the Bombay City Improvement Trust came into office, entrusted with the work of making new streets, opening out crowded localities, reclaiming lands from the sea to provide room for the expansion of the City, and constructing sanitary dwellings for the poor and for the police. The following were the first schemes put forward :—

Scheme No. I.—The 1st Nagpada Improvement Scheme for dealing with the insanitary portion of the area lying between Bellasis Junction and Parel Roads south of Shepherd Road, containing a population of 11,133, chiefly of the labouring classes. The scheme comprised the construction on certain vacant land within the area and elsewhere of new sanitary dwellings for the poorer and working classes, the purchases of nearly the whole of the property comprised in the area (omitting the Police Lines and Jewish Synagogue), the formation of wide new streets opening up the area, and ultimately the entire reconstruction and re-arrangement of the houses within the area on principles, giving a sufficiency of light and air to every street, every house and every room.

INSANITARY AREAS.

Scheme No. 2—For forming a new line of street running from the Queen's Road, south of the Hindu cremation ground, to the foot of the Carnac Bridge and of four cross streets, for remedying the defective ventilation of the area lying between the Esplanade Cross Road and New Hanuman Lane. The scheme comprised the formation of, in all 3,172 feet of new streets, 40 feet in width, running for the most part through the back lanes and alleys, and the acquisition in connection therewith with a view to the reconstruction of extensive areas of badly built overcrowded and insanitary properties lying on both sides of the line of roads.

Scheme No. 3—For forming a new line of street running straight across the island from Back Bay to the Docks starting from the Queen's Road at Chaupati and ending at the Elphinstone Bridge on the G. I. P. Railway. The length is 9,100 feet and width of street proposed is 80 feet. The purpose of the scheme is to remedy the defective ventilation of the parts of the City traversed by it and to increase the existing means of communication and facilities for traffic. It comprises the acquisition of extensive areas of properties on both sides of the line of new street with a view to their reconstruction with a sufficiency of air, space and on sanitary principles.

Scheme No. 4.—For the formation of lines of street opening up the area lying between Chaupati and the Gowalia Tank Road and the acquisition in connection therewith of the areas abutting on such streets, the purpose of the scheme being to provide building sites for the expansion of the City and to create new and increase existing means of communication. These 4 schemes were duly notified in December 1908.

The foundation-stone of the first block of dwellings was laid at Agripada on the 9th November, 1899, by H. E. the Governor (Lord Sandhurst) in the presence of His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Curzon and a large assembly of leading citizens ; and 4 blocks were a-building by the end of the year.

COLABA RECLAMATION.

The Trust's 3rd year, 1901-02, was marked by the notification of Schemes VII (Colaba Reclamation), and VIII (Mandvi Koliwada Improvement Scheme), the filling in of the southern half of an Agripada Estate the commencement of construction of the Board's offices and the completion and occupation of the first block of chals at Agripada in August 1901, while the laying out of roads in Scheme I (Nagpada) and the survey of the North of the Island from Bellasis Road northwards were nearly completed by the end of the year. The Co-operage Road along the East of the Co-operage and the new Nagpada Street in Nagpada both completed early in 1901 were the first fruits of the Trust's work in the way of improvement of communications.

The Trust's 5th year, 1903-04, was, like 1902-03, marked by little in the way of actual completion of projects or development of the Trust's programme; but the ground was cleared for expediting acquisition proceedings. The new work actually started during the year were : Road South of Crawford Market, Scheme X Police Accommodation, Scheme at Nagpada Police Accommodation Scheme at Wodehouse Road. The chief work completed during the year was that of special repairs to the Kennedy Sea Face which had been very seriously damaged by the storms of 1902. The repairs cost half a lakh and included the construction of a pitched apron of heavy stones set in cement for a length of 1200 feet.

In the Board's 6th year 1904-05 considerable progress was made with acquisition work and conseqently with the construction of Princess Street. Four blocks of chals at Agripada, containing 288 rooms each 9' by 12' were completed and occupied. The Trust's fine office was completed and occupied early in the year : the filling in of the Colaba Reclamation was completed, the Co-operage was thrown open to the public as a recreation-ground and work on the Sankli Street extension was commenced.

The Board's 7th year, 1905-6, saw great progress made in several directions ; but it was chiefly memorable as that in which the first of the large Street Schemes (Scheme II, from Queen's Road to Carnac Bridge) was formally opened by Their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess of Wales, the main street being by gracious permission named "Princess Street." The portion from Queen's Road to the bifurcation beyond Kalbadevi Road was completed in time for the opening ceremony on 10th November (7 years after notification.)

It is interesting to compare successive plans of Scheme V (Dadar, Matunga). The one published with the 1899-1900 report shows the area of the existing scheme extended right across both railways to the middle of Mahim Woods with a park of 48 acres projecting from Naskeh Tank, to the sea shore. By 1901-02 this had at the instance of Government been reduced by the omission of all west of the B. B. and C. I Railway and the plan attached to the 1901-02 report still shows the area between the two railways as included in the scheme, the intention being to locate works for the bacteriological disposal of the sewage of the North of the Island there, but the Government sanction given in February, 1902, extended only to the part of the Scheme east of the G. I. P. Railway. This sanction was found to be illegal and 4 more years were spent in discussion as to whether the land between the Railways should be included in the Scheme or not. Ultimately this question was decided in the negative and in May 1906 the land between the Railways was made over to the G. I. P. Railways Company, who have filled it in and are constructing workshops, goods sidings and other works on it.

The laying out of Colaba Reclamation was completed and no less than 30 of the 35 plots on it were leased at rates based on values averaging Rs. 47 per square yard, besides 26 plots on other Estates including 18 in Princess Street Estate.

SANDHURST ROAD.

In the Board's 9th year (1907-08) good progress was made with the construction of Sandhurst Road, west of Duncan Road, the section below Duncan Road, Falkland Road, was completed and handed over to the Trust in December, 1907, and work was commenced between Parel Road and Dongri Street ; but in Scheme IV there was a serious set-back on Huges Road, owing to the Gibs Road slip.

In the Board's 10th year, 1908 9, the following works were completed :—

(1) All the roads and footpaths in Scheme II (Princess Street), including Lohar Street.

(2) The portion of Sandhurst Road between Queen's Road and Falkland Road, except pavement.

3) Roads in Scheme IV (Gamdevi Estate) (practi-

cally completed). Hughes Road was opened to traffic on 22nd September, 1908.

(4) Roads in Mandvi Koliwada with exception of Jamli Street and paving of footpaths.

(5) Duncan Road Police Accomodation (Scheme XVII).

(6) Police Accommodation, Agripada (Scheme XIX), with exception of certain additional items outside the estimate required by Government.

(7) Roads in Hornby Road Estate (Scheme XXII).

(8) Police accommodation, Connaught Road estate (Scheme XXIII).

(9) Chawl in Princess Street for 224 people.

(10) 2 additional blocks of chawls at Imamwada for 990 peoples.

With the close of 1908-09 came the close of the first stage contemplated by the Act in the Trust's financial career. Broadly the Act contemplated that the Trust should be aided by grants of land from Government and the Municipality; and an annual cash contribution from the Municipality. The Trust were to develop the land and enjoy what rents they could make out of it for 99 years. Up to 21st March, 1908, they were to pay nothing for the land; but from 1st April, 1908, a charge of 2 per cent. on its original value was to accrue and became payable annually on 1st April of 1909 and subsequent years. The municipal contribution, though annually limited to 2 per cent. on Municipal assessments, was to be ultimately limited to what the Trust required in addition to their other resources in order to meet interest and sinking fund charges. Up to the end of 1908-09 there was to be no settlement; but then and at the end of each subsequent year, so much of the Municipality's cash contribution to date as was in excess of the balance of the interest and sinking fund charges remaining after all the other Trust's resources were exhausted was after deduction of a comparatively small amount representing Government's share in the profits to be refunded by the Municipality. The Trust are never to be allowed to make any profit out of their operations. Henceforth any profit found at the end of any year is to be divided between the Municipality and Government. This most unfortunate arrangement has resulted in the Trust's being deprived of the whole of the Rererve Fund of 17 3-4 lakhs which had been gradually accumulated from the profits of the first 10 years. Out of the 33 1-2 lakhs contributed to the Trust by the Municipality in 9 years 1900-09 (they had nothing to pay in 1899-1900) just under one half has been paid back out of profits, leaving the City's contribution to the Trust in its first 10 years a little under 17 lakhs i.e. nearly 41 lakhs less than the Trust would have received had the Municipal contribution been fixed as in Calcutta at 2 per cent. on Municipal assessments.

TRUST FINANCES.

In the Trust's 11th year, then, the Municipal contribution had reached the maximum and therefore no great expansion of Trust revenue could be looked for under that head. At the same time the Trust had lost their reserve fund, and incurred a fresh annual liability to the extent of 1-1-2 lakhs as interest on the value of Government and Municipal lands vested in them. They had got only about half way in the execution of their then sanctioned programme and they had before them a Government Resolution in which Government in setting out their views as to the lines on which the future development of Bombay City should proceed had marked out for the Trust a very large and costly expansion of their programme. In these circumstances it was obviously necessary that there should be a very thorough inquiry into the Trust's finances, to see how far their assured revenues would go towards financing their sanctioned programme and permitting of its expansion. This inquiry has now been completed and it shows that on a most moderate estimate of future revenues the Trust's financial position in regard to its sanctioned programme is absolutely sound. The future revenues will amply suffice for paying of interest and sinking fund charges on the loans required for the completion of sanctioned scheme: but the margin for expansion of the programme is small. The Trust cannot undertake new works involving an ultimate loss of more than 16 lacks unless their resources are correspondingly increased. At this juncture it is fortunate for us, ratepayers of Bombay, that we have in Sir George Clarke a sympathetic Governor who realises the difficulties of our position and has set his heart on the early development and improvement of our City, and we may be sure that he will leave no stone unturned to secure for Bombay from the Government of India the same measure of assistance as has been recently given to the sister City of Calcutta. If the taxpayers' contribution to the improvement of Bombay is made even half of what Calcutta is to get, the Trust will be able to expand their Improvement programme to the full extent contemplated by the Bombay Govtrnment in their resolution No 3022 of 14th June, 1909, on the development of Bombay.

In this lecture I have given you a summary of the Trust's work in the past upto the end of 1908-09. The history of 1909-10 you can read in the copy of the Trust's last annual report which was recently sent to you, and when the result of our Government's negotiations with the Government of India for the amplification of the Trust's resources is known I shall be in a position to tell you, if you like, something of the Trust's programme for the future and indicate what an important part architects, surveyer and builder can play in making our City the Gate of India fully worthy of the name "Bombay the Beautiful."

MAHIM RESIDENTS' GRIEVANCES.

The following resolutions were passed at a public meeting of the residents of Mahim and Matunga on Sunday:—

"This meeting strongly protests against the action proposed to be taken by the G. I. P. Ry. Company to close the existing road, joining the two level crossings of both the Railways at Matunga. Over this road the public have enjoyed the right of way from time immemorial, and His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has directed by a special resolution that the road should not be closed to traffic. The meeting trusts that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to see that the aforesaid resolution of the Government of Bombay is not ignored and the rights of the public high-handedly encroached upon by the Railway Authorities. That this meeting also deputes the following gentlemen to appear before the Collector and point out to him the difficulties and inconveniences caused by the proposed closing, and, if the Authorities think that it is absolutely necessary to close the said road, then the Railway Company be directed either to build an overbridge on the site of the present cart road, or, in case it is impossible to do this, then to deviate the road in question to the shortest possible distance and in addition to build a foot-bridge on the site of the present road.

The following gentlemen were deputed:—The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Seth Lakhamsee Napoo, Seth Maneckand Heerachand Zaveri, Dr. Moreswar Chintoba Zavle, Mr. Kesevial Sakhidas Sanghani, and Mr. Cursondas Balgovandas.

"This meeting considers the construction of a public road about 40 feet wide, joining the road leading to the present Matunga Stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway with the Lady Jamsetjee Road or Mahim Bazaar Road, to be very essential as the present road, on a low level, remains almost under water throughout the rainy season and becomes a source of great trouble and annoyance to the passers-by, in general, and to the residents of Mahim in particular, and is practically impassable on account of the excessive flow of water from the adjoining gardens. The meeting hopes that in view of the fact that the residents of this locality pay the same rates and taxes as the rate-payers of the other wards of the city, the Bombay Municipality will take early steps to remedy these grievances."

"That the low level of platforms at the Matunga Stations of both the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. and C. I. Railway, and the absence of adequate waiting rooms, cause a good deal of inconvenience to the passengers. This meeting, therefore, requests the Railway Authorities of both the said companies to construct new stations, with platforms of standard levels and the accommodation of waiting rooms, having regard to the fact that the suburbs have of late grown much in importance, in point of population, buildings, and traffic in general."

The deputation went yesterday to wait upon the Collector, who informed them that he could not discuss the matter with them as he was that day (yesterday) holding a public inquiry into the very question for which they had come to wait upon him.

In the course of a riotous struggle at Chicago between garment workers who were on strike and a number of non-unionists, three persons were shot. One of the victims received serious injuries.

ALLEGED TORTURE BY POLICE.

Complainant's Tale of Ill-Treatment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, Dec. 12.

An investigation is at present proceeding, before Mr. Cross, City Magistrate, in which seven policemen are charged with alleged torture in order to obtain confession. The accused are Narayen Arjun, Bazar Police Patel of Khardee Pimalgaon village, Sakharam Hari, Ramosi of Manchar village, Havaldar Dondi Gaikwad of Ghoda village, Bala Ganoo, Resident of Manchar, Maniram Appagee Marajan of Manchar, Sub-Inspector Luximan, and 7th Inspector Dhondi Gopal Kanithe.

The complainant, who is a Dhangar or cattle-minder, is a young man of 25, named Satu Krishnajee Vaghware, of Manchar village. The complainant was arrested with six other men on suspicion of being concerned in a theft at the neighbouring village and he detailed various acts of cruelty practised on him in order to make him confess, among them being the placing of a stone on his back and keeping him in the position during the greater part of the night without allowing him to sit down. It is alleged that, as a result of ill-treatment, the complainant had to be sent to the Khed Hospital, where he was detained eight days. On discharge he came to Poona to complain of ill-treatment. But it is further alleged that he was taken back by a Mahomedan who had been sent after him. He was then, again, said to have been detained in custody for three days and eventually was charged before the Magistrate at Khed with vagrancy, but was released on bail.

The case is proceeding.

RANGOON ART EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, Dec. 12.

The annual Provincial Art Exhibition opened to-day and will be kept open to-morrow. In point of numbers of entries in native arts and crafts it surpasses previous years, while the general standard equals to is in better than that of last year. Lady Adamson visited the Exhibition to-day and to-morrow Sir Harvey will give away the prizes. All prize-winners are from the province with the exception of one and that is Mrs. Muriel of Darjeeling who had the best photograph exhibited in addition to many other prizes won.

A CASE OF LOSS OF MEMORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, Dec. 12.

Sub-Conductor Sanderson attached to the Kirkee Arsenal, after completing his round of duties on Friday morning, wandered away from his quarters near the Arsenal and was not seen again. He was discovered on Sunday evening wandering about the country near the Sister Hills some eight or ten miles nort-east of Kirkee in the direction of Alandi. During the whole time he had been without food or drink and at one time it was feared that he might have committed suicide as the river runs round two sides of the Kirkee Small Arms Factory, Sanderson has a wife and three daughters and had come off on sick leave only a few months ago. The case is believed to be one of loss of memory.

QUETTA STAFF COLLEGE.

Successful Candidates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

The following are the successful candidates for admission into the Staff College, Quetta:—Captain Fisher, 17th Lancers; Captain H. B. W. Smith Rew, R. F. A.; Captain Greene, R. J. A.; Captain Sanders, R. E.; Captain Macdonald, Warwickshire Regiment; Captain Stapleton, Oxford and Buckingham Light Infantry; Captain Ward, 2nd Lancers; Captain Black, 34th Horse; Captain Giles, 35th Horse; Captain Kirkpatrick, Queen's Guides; Captain Whitehead, 1st Brahmins; Captain Esheridge, 7th Rajputs; Captain Cunningham, 12th Pioneers; Captain Tatboy; 14th Sikhs; Captain McKenna; 16th Rajputs, Captain McWatters, 22nd Rajputs; Captain Freeland, 35th Sikhs; Captain Wilson Johnston, 36th Sikhs; Captain Waller, 38th Dogras; Captain McRae, 45th Sikhs; Captain Hunderhill, 62nd Sikhs; Captain McG. Withers, 87th Punjabis.

The following candidates were qualified, but for them there were no vacancies:—Captain Marindin, R. G. A.; Captain Carr-Harris, R. E.: Captain Rogers, 11th Rajputs; Captain Orton, 39th Rifles; Captain Keen, 56th Rifles Captain Kidd, 123rd Rifles; Captain Pollock Marris has been nominated for admission; Majors Cassels, 35th Sikhs; and Lindsay, 2nd Rifles, have been selected for admission.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

The following officers have been permitted to retire from the dates shown:—Colonel Sir W. H. Manning, I.A., from 6th December, 1910; Lieutenent-Colonel C. J. Carfield, I. A., from 4th December, 1910; Lieutenent-Colonel R. E. S. Davis, I.M.S., from 29th October, 1910; Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Barton, I.M.S., from 6th December, 1910; Major S. A. O. Langston, I.M.S., from 12th December, 1910.

Lieutenent Barge, 17th Cavalry, is appointed Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief.

Major-General Alderson, Commanding the Poona Division, is granted 5 months' and 27 days' leave from April next.

Captain Wethered, Gloucestershire regiment, on the completion of a course of instruction at the Quetta Staff College.

Brigadier-General Davison, Colonel on the Staff of Nasirabad, is advanced to the Brigade of General Angelo, who vacates next month.

Lieutenent Faviel is appointed 2nd Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, in succession to Captain Legatte, Royal Scots.

Major Kane, R.G.A., is posted to 82nd Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Attock.

Major H. R. Phipps, 124th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Kildare, is posted to the 124th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Neemuch.

Colonel J. E. Dickie, R.E., has been selected for the appointment of Director-General of Military Works, vice Brigadier General Bond.

Major-General Fasken, Commanding the Bannu Brigade, is transferred to the Ferozpore Brigade and Colonel H. O. Donnell, I. A., is appointed Colonel 9th E. Staff, Bannu Brigade.

Sir John Hewett left Calcutta for Allahabad on Tuesday evening.

The Howrah Gang case was postponed yesday owing to the police being engaged in the disturbances in Calcutta. The hearing will be resumed on Thursday.

LATE KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH.

Bombay Presidency Memorial.

Appended is the sixth list of the Bombay Presidency King Edward Memorial Fund which showns a total contribution to date of Rs. 2,27,557-12-3.

	Rs.	a	p
Amount previously acknowledged...	2,18,229	2	3
The Inhabitants of Belgaum (1st Instalment) as per following list:—Mr M O Gibb, I C S, Rs. 250, Shriment Chandappa Basvantrao Desai of Tallur Rs. 150, the Hon Shriment Lakhamgonda Basaprabha Desai Wantmuri, Mr E Clements I C S, Shriment Desai of Yargati, Shriment Desai of Ingalgi, and Mr Satappa Revappa Shintre, each Rs. 100, Mr Gopal Sitaram Dixit Rs. 99, Rao Bahadur R C Artal and Mr Rainaik Martandnaik each Rs. 75, the Hon Mr V R Nattu, Messrs B A Brendon, I C S, G H Cowan, I C S, Boyce and Co, Gurupadappa Hampanavar, and Balaji R Neraliker each Rs. 50, Shriment Annashaib Desai of Chachadi Rs. 40, Rao Saheb V S Koppikar and Fakernaik Mallinaik Patil each Rs. 35, Rao Bahadur Huchrao Pleader, Desai of Kurbet, Desai of Konjalgi, Shriment Desai Baba Saheb Akbarnavis and Mr Nanabhoy Framjee Boyce each Rs. 30, Messrs Rowjee G Khat, Ardeshir Nowroji, Sorabji R Master, Abaji R Savant, Dattatraya V Belvi, Keshav G Ajreker, Mallappa Shivappa, Chhayappa Santamappa, Dr Vishnu J Shirgaoker, Lieut Paterson, Shriment Jahagirdar of Here, and Rao Bohadur Achevut Bhasker Desai, each Rs. 25, numerous smaller sums of and under Rs. 20, making in all	4000	0	0
The Inhabitants of Thana (3rd Instalment) as per following List:—Mr Atmaram Pranjivandas Rs. 81, Mr Balkrishna W Gowhanker Rs. 75, Mr Sinwar S Patel on behalf of the Christian Kolis of Bassein, and Messrs E P Movsey, I C S, L S Osmaston, Sakharam G Gadre, each Rs. 50, Mr Jaykisan Jamnadas Rs. 35, Messrs J George, P V Patel, Anant J Galvanker, Maganlal Narsiset, Vinayak K Barve, and Bai Shireenbai Bejanji Kapadia, each Rs. 25, Mr Keshav R Galvanker Rs. 21, Messrs P J Taleyarkhan R N Dordi, D M Darukhanawala, Narashinha B Thakore and a Parsi, each Rs. 20, numerous smaller sums of and under Rs. 15, making in all.........	1,744	1	0
Sir Jacob Sassoon Bart..............	1,000	0	0
Messrs Volkart Bros	1,000	0	0
The Inhabitants of Vada, Thana ...	238	15	0
The staff of the General Traffic Manager's Office and the Outdoor Staff of the Traffic Department, G I P Ry	208	10	0
The Staff of the Audit Department, G I P Railway..............	201	10	0
Mr Thakersy Nanlal	200	0	0
Mr Nursey Khatu	150	0	0
The Mill Hands of the Standard and David Mills of thier own free will (2nd Instalment)..............	132	12	0
Messrs Dixit, Dunjishaw and Sunderdas..............	100	0	0
Mr Jehangir Byramjee Dalal..............	100	0	0
Mr Diashanker Daoshanker	100	0	0
Mr Bhowan Hurbhun..............	100	0	0
Mr Salebhoy K Barodawalla..............	100	0	0
Messrs Charles F Stevens and Co and their Staff	71	0	0
The Establishments of the Stamp and Stationery Office	66	8	0
The Staff and Clerical Establishment of the Grant Medical College	51	0	0
Mr Tanukh Bobna	50	0	0
Mr W L Strange..............	50	0	0
Mr Valabdas Dayal..............	50	0	0
Mr Ruttonsey Moolji..............	50	0	0
Messrs R Khimji and Co	50	0	0
Messrs Captain and Vaidya	50	0	0
Mr Doongersi Nagji	50	0	0
Mr Welji Bhimji..............	40	0	0
The Hon Lt-Col J Jackson, I M S..	30	0	0
Mr Moolchand Ranchord	30	0	0
Mr Thacoredas P Dalal	25	0	0
Mr Chuturbhuj Harri..............	25	0	0
Major W Beale, I A	25	0	0
Messrs G Tricumdas and Co	25	0	0
Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu Sailor	25	0	0
Mr Khamisa H Janmahomed	25	0	0
Mr Girdhardas Jethabhai	25	0	0
Mr C M Cama..............	25	0	0
Khan Bahadur M C Marzban, C I E	25	0	0
Mr Cawasjee Bejanji Setha..............	25	0	0
Some of the Outdoor Traffic Staff, G I P Railway..............	16	2	0
Capt A L Cartwright	15	0	0
The Staff of the Executive Engineer B B and C I Railway..............	13	0	0
Sums of Rs. 10..............	30	0	0
Total Rs.	2,27,557	12	3

Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy,
Stanley Reed,
Jamsetji Ardesir Wadia,
Narotam Morarji Gokuldas.
Secretaries.

13 Esplanede Road, Fort.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade..............	0	6	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomer khadi and Dongri	1	1	15
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	9
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	1
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Harbour..............	0	0	0
Hospital	0	0	15
Total......	2	2	86
This day last year	2	2	72

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
December 12th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	99	39	0
B	148	60	5
B	310	139	19
C	103	84	0
D	289	79	2
E	174	39	1
E	133	65	0
F	95	11	0
G	85	4	0
Total ...	1,416	525	17
		1,941	

An Official circular was issued on Saturday directing the discontinuance of the supply of chemical fire-extinguishers to Government buildings, as the result of exhaustive trials shows them to be unreliable unless frequently renewed.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April up to the 26th November show a gain of Rs. 1,77,25,966 and Rs. 3,28,33 824, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1909-10 and 1908-09, respectively.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

2nd Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17.

Entry closed at 6 p. m. Monday December 12.

THE WINTER PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr R R S' b aus m Metal Girl 6 years
Mr R R S' b aus h Apologue by Phoebus Apollo Miss Gladys aged
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee's bl aus g Comeback aged
Chief of Mahisal's bl aus g Uro aged
Chief of Manavadar's b aus m Golightly 14 1 3-4 aged
Mr. M Goculdass' b e g Apology aged
Mr Petts' b aus g Ashdown by Wallace Malvaha aged
Mr J C Smith's b aus g Boomey aged
Mr R G Baldock's b nth am m Mary B 4 years
Mr R G Baldock's ch nth am g. Wine Merchant 5 years

THE CHRISTMAS PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr Saood Abdul Aziz's g a h Azzad 13 3 1-4 aged
Mr A A Saif's ch a h Toronto 13 2 3-4
Mr M Goculdas' ch a h Prince Charlie 13 2 3-4
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Dilerjung 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Gold Mint 13 3 3-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Afreed 13 3 1-2
Chief of Manavadar's g a h Fahad Beg 14-0
Chief of Manavadar's g a h Takte Suleman 13 2 3-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Mishriff 13-2 3-4
Mr Yussuff Yunasee's b a h Lahuk 13 2 1-2
Mr A Mahomed's b a h Sinclair 13 3 1-2
Mr Heath's b a h Compact 13 2 1-4
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Tofic Pasha 13 3 1-2
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Abdul Malik 13 2 1-2
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Zinfandel 14
Prince Vijay Senhjee's ch a h Director 13-3
Mr Johnson's b a h Mezahim 13 2 3-4
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's g a h Murzook 13 3
Mr Beg's ch a h Sharar 13-2 1-2
Mr Abubaker A Rehman's g a h Good Morning 13 2 1-4
Mr. A Rehman's ch a h Arnica 13-3
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy b a h Occident 13 3
Messrs Jaroola Talib's and Shamlan's g a h Officer 14

A MAIDEN PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs
Mr Ebrahim Effendi's g a h Young Japan 4 years
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Farhan 4 years
Mr Kadave A Rehman's g a h Shebban 4 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Young Fakir 4 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Jockeye 4 years
Mr A R Ameer's g a h Silver belt 3 years
Mr Tahar Yune's b a h Gazi 4 years
Mr Ram's b a h Dilaver 4 years
Mr Mahmood Shirazi's b a h Jamshed 14 3 years
Mr Heath's ch a h Wandering Lad 4 years
Mr Johnson's b a h Cinderello 3 years
Mr Johnson and Abdoola Faras' ch a h Gold Medal 13 3 3-4 4 years
Mr Abdoola Mana's ch a h Rasmossum 3 years
Mr Mohidin Suleman's ch a h Uslan 4 years
Mr A M Shamlan's b a h Best Luck 4 years
Mr Yussuff bin Essa's g a h Crdinary 13 2 1-2 aged
Mr Eastwood's g a h Matarlowz 13 3 1-2 5 years
Mr Bampfylde's b a h St Anthony 14 aged
Mr A Shamlan's g a h Avis

THE LITTLE ARAB TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr R R S' ch a h Majesty 13 3
Mr R R S' g a h Mudkoor 13 3
Mr A A Saif's ch a h Toronto 13 2 3-4
Mr A A Saif's g a h Sheriff 13 1 3-4
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Prince Charlie 13 2 3-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Regiment 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Ameen 13 2 3 4
Mr Yussuff bin Essa's g a h Ordinary 13 2 1-2
Mr Heath's g a h Minerva 13 3
Mr Heath's ch a h Plassy 13 2
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Chechan 13 3
Mr Johnson's b a h Mezahim 13 2 3-4
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's g a h Murzook 13 3
Mr Beg's b a h Creditor 13 2 3-4
Mr Beg's ch a h Sharar 13 2 1-2

THE ARAB TRIAL PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.
Mr R R S' g a h Precious aged
Mr R S Forage's b a h Company 14 aged
Mr W S Clarke's ch a h Alma aged
Mr Abdoola Faras' ch a h Artist 5 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Tajilmulook 4 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Guinea Gold 4 years
Mr Heath's g a h Sir Visto 5 years
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Lapwing 4 years
Mr Abdoola Mistry's g a h Urgent aged
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Lama 14 4 years

SELLING PLATE—Distance 1-2 mile
Mr R S Forage's b a h Bandy Dick 13 3 3-4 Rs 400
Mr D G Dhere's ch a h Matheran 13 3 1-2 Rs 1,000
Mr A Mahomed's ch a h Injabukh 13 2 3-4 Rs 800
Mr M Goculdass b a h Stirrup cup 13 2 1-2 Rs 1000
Mr Abdoola Mahalla's ch a h Arab Blood 13 3 3-4 Rs 400
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Ivan 13 3 3-4 Rs 800
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Merd 13 3 1-2 Rs 600
Mr Heath's b a h Zappoline 13 3 Rs 700
Mr Johnson's b a h Khemraj 13 2 3-4 Rs 800
Mr Mahomedally Amijee's b a h Mahalalla 13 3 3-4 Rs 800
Mr Beg's ch a h Hamim 13 3 Rs 700
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Jupiter 14 Rs 400
Mr Abdoola Mana's ch a h Dreadnought 13 2 Rs 800
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Independent 14 Rs 400
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's b a h Little Devil 13 2 3-4 Rs 700
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's ch a h Batoum 13 3 Rs 600
Mr Jassem bin Mahomed's ch a h Flower Boy 14 Rs 700
Mr Abdool Gany's g a h Akhil 13 3 1-2 Rs 400
Messrs D S Mehta and AR Dakil's b a h Jen's 13 2 1-2 Rs 800
Mr Khalaf bin Saif's ch a h Mohajir 13 3 Rs 600

Owners and or Trainers must declare weights to be carried on terms races for any horses left in after time fixed for declaration of forfeit not later than two days before the race.

DAIVADNYA CRICKET CLUB.

The 18th annual general meeting of the Daivadnya Cricket Club was held on Saturday last, in the hall of Mr. Vasantrao Madhawroa Chhapwalle, when Dr. Gidh presided and there was a large attendance.

The chairman briefly opened the proceedings, and the following business took place. The report of the managing committee together with the accounts for the year 1909-10 were read and passed. Prizes were distributed to the members of the Club who had make good scores in the matches played during the last season. They consisted of bats and silver bowls, and in some cases of purses of excellent workmanship containing money. The result of the election of the various office-bearers for the ensuing year was also declared and passed. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Hate Deorukhakbar, Janardhan Krishnarao Vagal, and Prof. Hate, and Dr. Murkute. They all dwelt on the necessity of encouraging physical education side by side with mental education, and urged on the advisability of elevating the 'Depressed Classes' to a higher level by spreading among them these two kinds of education. The names of the Baloo Brothers were mentioned as of those who by reason of their high attainments in the cricket field had brought themselves on the level as the best cricketers belonging to the higher classes. The chairman made lengthy remarks congratulating the institution in having been able to make a better show this year in the matches played with other clubs and appealed to the wealthy people of the Daivadnya community to help the Daivadnya Cricket Club with money, because it promised to improve the physical condition of their youth.

PERSONATING A SWAMI.

A Brahmin Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, Dec. 12.

Ganesh Abajee Deshpande, a Brahmin, has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Bench of Honorary Magistrates, for impersonating His Holiness Shri Shankeshwar, the religious head of the Hindus in Southern Mahratta Country. The accused, it appears, came to Poona and posed as deputy of of the Shankarcharya, levying fines from Brahmins for breaches of caste rules and charging fees for branding persons with the Shankarcharya seal.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

UNITED PROVINCES COTTON.

Final report on the cotton crop of 1910.

[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1908-09 the area under cotton in the United Provinces has represented some 6·5 per cent. of the total area under the crop in India.]

In canal districts sowing of cotton began about the usual time in May with the help of irrigation elsewhere they commenced about the middle of June when sufficient rain was received. A prolonged break then caused sowings to be suspended for a larger part of July, and they were resumed only towards the close of that month when more rain was received. In the chief cotton-growing tracts rain was moderate in August and greatly benefitted the crop, but the falls in September were heavy and caused some injury to flowers in places. Very heavy rain fell in the beginning of October causing serious damage to the cotton crop and delaying its picking, which in consequence has generally been rather late this year.

Area.—The preliminary estimates of area sown were exceedingly discordant, but on the whole suggested a substantial decrease compared with the previous year. This conjecture has proved correct so far as the main cotton growing tract, (the Meerut and Agra divisions) is concerned. Rohilkhand and Lucknow have however increased the area to an unprecedented extent, and with an increase also in Bundelkhand, the total area for the province shows an increase of 8·2 per cent. on the area of 1909. The increase amounts in Rohilkhand to 47 per cent. and in Lucknow to as much as 72 per cent. In Agra, on the other hand there is a decrease of over seven per cent.

Condition.—The season was generally favourable upto the end of September when the cotton crop, though backward, was uniformly good and an approximately normal out-turn was anticipated all over the province; but the excessive rain which fell in the opening days of October caused serious damage reducing both the out-turn and the quality of the fibre. The injury was most severe in the Meerut division and the important district of Muttra, Etah, Budaun and Moradabad, but it occurred in all districts. For the province, as a whole, the crop is estimated at 75 per cent. of the normal compared with 85 last year. The fibre is generally reported to be inferior and much stained.

Out-turn—On the foreign data the total out-turn of this year's cotton crop is estimated at 343,000 bales of 400 lbs. each compared with 380,000 bales estimate last year showing a decrease of 37,000 bales or 10 per cent. Assuming that imports will be about the usual figure of 40 millions pounds the total quantity available would amount to about 177 millions pounds. The mill consumption is estimated at 49 millions and local consumption other than in mills at about 10 millions of pounds as in the past three years. On this basis there would be a balance of 118 millions of pounds or about 15 lakhs of maunds for export. Exports of cotton during the twelve months from 1st October 1909 to 30th September 1910 amounted to 18 lakhs of maunds.

The price of cleaned cotton is now much higher than in the past year as shown in the following table:—

Marts.	Price of cleaned cotton per maund. 15th Nov. 1909. Rs.	a.	p.	15th Nov. 1910. Rs.	a.	p.
Cawnpore	21	5	4	29	1	5
Agra	20	0	0	21	9	10
Hathras	21	0	0	25 24	0 0	0 0

The area and estimated out-turn of cotton grown in the Rampur state are given at the end of the provincial figures in the appendix. The area this year has fallen by 2,359 acres and the out-turn by 1,000 bales.

"YOUR WILL AND MINE."

An Enterprising Bombay Lady.

According to the newspapers of Perth, Western Australia, five years ago an attractive middle-aged woman gained entry into Perth society, and made a great impression with her magnificent costumes. A cultured and brilliant conversationalist she became extremely popular, and regret was expressed when she left for India two years ago, after the death of a well-known citizen. Some time back it was found that this charming lady, who could speak five languages, had insinuated herself into his good graces to the tune of £4,000. That was the last heard of the lady until a few days ago, when a prominent city gentleman received a letter from her, marked "urgent and strictly private," sent through certain bankers in Bombay. After referring to the kindness shown her on the occasion of her visit to Perth, and the fact that doctors had said it was only a matter of time with her, the letter proceeds:—"Before it becomes too late I wish to settle my affairs, and I propose after, rendering assistance to those kind friends who have done me a good turn in the past, making my will in your favor, for hope soon to touch a very valuable state. In return I ask you to make ours in my favour. This will be mere form, for I know I shall be the first to go, but I wish to show my people some reason for leaving you all I have, lest they should misconstrue my motive for doing so. On receipt of your answer I will forward you a copy of my will, and shall lodge the original with my bankers, who will communicate with you in the event of my demise. Please lose no time in answering my letter, for life is uncertain in these unhealthy climates, more so in my case, as my complaint is incurable. Please give me your full name and address. Mine is ——, care of ——, and Co., bankers, Bombay, India. Please do likewise with your will. If you wish you can send me the original, and I shall do likewise."

The letter has been handed to the Criminal Investigation Department, and the gentlemen who received it has been advised to ignore it.

Later details say the middle-aged lady who recently sent a letter from Bombay to a prominent Perth citizen, suggesting that he should make a will in her favor on condition that she would do the same, has written in a similar strain to a lady who formerly lived with her in a Perth boarding-house. The lady who has made these extraordinary proposals is a fortune-teller and journalist. She says:—"In the event of anything happening to me, I do not wish my people to step in and take advantage, and I would like that somebody I knew and liked better benefited by all I have. After you have considered my letter please lose no time in carrying out my request. If you send me your will I will lodge it, and mine with my bankers Messrs.—, Bombay, India. Even if I leave India they have agencies in England and abroad, who will communicate with me and you in case of my demise. I have come to realise that everything is fleeting and changeful in this life, and when the end comes it is only our good deeds that will make our Heavenly Father pity and show us the mercy we all hope to have when we are called upon to take our farewell of the world. Please don't forget to send me a Tattersall's ticket for 6. I will remit the money with parcel on receipt of same I want to get one, as an astrologer said I would win a prize if I took one this month, and it will be better for you if I do. Ta, ta. With love."

The latter part of the communication was contained in remarkable postcript.

CANADIAN WRITERS.

A distinctive literature of Canada has been somewhat lacking heretofore, and comparatively few Canadian writers have acquired an international reputation. There are, and have been, many canadian authors, who have produced novels of a locally interesting character, yet with few exceptions have these writers been known abroad, and their works have had no extended sale outside the Dominion. Now, however, writes the Ottawa correspondent of the "Standard" this literary condition is changing, Canadian writers are locating their stories in a Canadian atmosphere; many works by Canadian authors have been accepted by United States publishers, and several already placed on the market have a sale larger in the United States than in Canada. Not alone is this case, but several United States writers have come into Canada to acquaint themselves with its local peculiarities, that they may work these peculiarities into their stories. The "New York Times" a week ago issued a supplement giving publishers announcements for the season's books and eight new works by Canadian authors are advertised as the attractive features of the season by as many publishing houses. There is every sign that a new and prosperous literary era is opening for Canada.

INDIANS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

A general survey of the problem of the position and treatment of British Indians in the oversea Dominions of the Crown has been submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Committee of the London All-India Moslem League.

It seems to the committee observes the letter, that there is peculiar appropriateness in an appeal for the settlement of this great problem on lines calculated to strengthen the bonds of empire at a time when the union of the South African Colonies is being confirmed by the visit of the Duke of Connaught to open the first Union Parliament, and when arrangements are being completed for the Imperial Conference. They feel that the Conference should be given the fullest opportunities of knowing the direction and strength of Indian sentiment on the subject, and they will be gratified if their statement contributes to that end.

The letter proceeds to give reasons for the view submitted on a former occasion that the existing situation is calculated to add greatly to the difficulties with which the Indian Government stands confronted. The enemies of British rule turn to account the indignation which prevails to foment disaffections. In this connection the letter quotes with complete endorsement the exposition of the situation given by the "Times" special correspondent lately in India.

The representation reviews in detail the position in South Africa, and earnestly appeals to the Secretary of State not to countenance any law or regulation making repatriation of labour immigrants compulsory on expiry of indentures. It would be far more appropriate to the circumstances to prohibit indentured emigration from India, pending ameliorations of the condition of the resident Indians. Happily the power to proclaim such prohibition has been taken by the Act passed this year in the Council of the Governor-General of India. It is, however, only in Natal and in British East Africa that the possession of this power by the Government of India may be regarded as at present of any practical value as a check upon the ill-treatment of his Majesty's Indian subjects, though circumstances may arise in which this reserve power can be applied elsewhere than on the African continent.

After some observations on the attitude of Australia and New Zealand, the representation says that while complete freedom of immigration is beyond the pale of practical politics, there can at least be the theoretical equality as between one section of the subjects of the King and another which is essential for the removal of a racial bar highly offensive to the Indian peoples. So long as that bar remains the grant of passports in special cases to Indians desiring to travel in the Colonies would do little to mitigate the bitterness of Indian feeling; and very few prominent Indians would be likely to take advantage of the facility, since they would regard the necessity for a passport, while European or semi-European travellers were exempt from the use of any such document, as derogatory. The further suggestion made by the special correspondent of the "Times" that the whole question should be put before the impending Imperial Conference is heartily endorsed but with two reservations—one that the representation of India at the Conference should be of a fuller and much more representative character than on former occasions, and should include one or more Indians; the other that the question should not meanwhile be left in abeyance, and that his Majesty's Ministers should lose no time in formulating definite proposals for a settlement.

LORD CREWE IN LIVERPOOL.

The King and Queen's Visit to India.

Lord Crewe, Secretary of the State for India, was the chief guest at the annual dinner of the Liverpool Shipbrokers' Association, held on Nov. 19. Mr. Charles Booth, jun, presided over a large attendance.

Replying to the toast of "Our Colonies and Dependancies," Lord Crewe said that although he was not to talk politics he would say one word about legislation. There were two Acts of Parliament which had been passed during the time the Government had been in office of which he could venture to speak because they were passed with the full assent of both parties. There was first Merchant Shipping Act of 1906, which removed an unfair discrimination in favour of the foreigner, and there was the Marine Act of last year, then which he was inclined to think Parliament and the Board of Trade never did a better day's work in a small way.

Speaking to the subject of the toast, he referred to the approaching visit of the King and Queen to India, which would be a most memorable and important event. They all loved their Majesties, and they knew that as the years went on they would earn every year more and more the affection and respect of his Majesty's subjects. The feeling of the King's Indian subjects could not be stronger or more intimate, but it was different, and must be different, as the East was different from the West, and it was owing to that difference that those who were in a position to judge augured most favourably of the effects upon Indian opinion and upon the general condition of affairs in India, from their Majesties' forthcoming visit. (Cheers.)

While he had the honour of being Secretary of State for the Colonies there were two subjects, both of interest to Liverpool and to those engaged in the shipping trade, which seemed to him to be of supreme importance. The first was the question of inter-Imperial communication—communication by word, by cable, and through the medium of the Press—that they desired to see improved and made easier in every way. Then there was the personal communication, by the transit of passengers and of goods, for which the shipping interest was responsible. More and more as he had studied the colonial question had he come to the conclusion that this closer communication was at the root of the matter as regarded the closer union of the empire. The other subject was the question of tropical disease and its cure. That was a subject of close interest to Liverpool, and a subject of close interest to those engaged in the shipping trade. The ports to which the ships went had always been the principal centres of the terrible diseases of the Tropics. The men's lives were in continual peril when there, and looking at the more material side of the question, the loss through delay in quarantine was no small matter from a shipping point of view. For these reasons Liverpool and the shipping trade had reason to be grateful to his predecessor, Mr. Chamberlain, and others who started the School of Tropical Medicine—a school in which he had always taken the greatest interests. He spoke of the wonderful work of Major Ronald Ross and Sir Rubert Boyce, the importance of which could not be overrated. The name of that school brought to his mind the name of Sir Alfred Jones, whom had the honour to know well, and who was a remarkable man in many ways. For what he did for the West Indies and Africa he would always hold his name in honour, and he was sure it would be in Liverpool. (Cheers.)

ACTOR'S FORTUNE.

Mr. Henry Neville's Bequest to Masonic Charities.

Mr. Henry Neville, the actor who was for some years lessee and manager of the old Olympic Theatre, left estate of the gross value of £18,671. In his will, which has just been proved, he stated:—

"I regret," he said, "I have never up till now been able to afford (without violation of our Masonic principles) to qualify myself as president or patron of all our Masonic charities. If my estate realises satisfactorily I devise sufficient of the funds to be given at any (or all) of the institution (girls, boys, old men and women) as shall be required to make my son Albert what I desired to be myself, and according to his (Albert's) wish and desire and selection."

He stated that he would like the Garrick Club to have some substantial souvenir of himself, and suggested the lion tankard presented to him by his "dear friend" Charles Reade, or the American tankard presented by his friend Eugene Tompkins. He left £20 to the Green Room Club to buy a silver bowl or tankard.

Mr. Neville was proprietor of the George Hotel, Reading, and stated that the amount of his estate would depend principally on what the hotel realised. He left £25 to Elizabeth Nash, and £12 10s. to Tom Yates, boots and cellarman, if still in his service at the hotel.

Professor Andre Weiss has been appointed to represent France on the arbitration tribunal in connection with the Savarkar case.

LADIES' CORNER.

THE ECONOMICAL FRENCHWOMAN.

Most Frenchwomen, even those of high social position, are careful about spending their money, and although they consider the toilette a very important matter, they do not throw a single pound away on an impulse; in fact, they weigh things very carefully in their mind and rarely make a mistake—about clothes, at any rate. At the present moment they are all well set up for winter, and will buy nothing new until after the New Year, except their Christmas and New Year gifts; this is why all the dress makers are busy preparing Spring models, the first batch of which, will go south. After this there will be a very important series for the foreign buyers, and then individual clients will come in gradually and ask their favourite dressmakers to design something specially for them.

THREE FROCKS A SEASON.

The average Frenchwoman has about three new frocks a season, and is not in the least ashamed of wearing a tailor-made, a big coat, or an evening dress, two, or even three seasons, so long as they are well cut and in good order. By doing this, she manages to run one thing in with another, and so arrives at having the best of everything. One thinks she gets better value for her money than the Englishwoman, and in saying this one does not know that one is paying her a great compliment, for to get full value for one's money it is absolutely necessary to be selfish and to walk roughshod over other people's feelings. She bargains about most things and she works her servants hard; consequently her dressmaker gives her of her best for a moderate price, and her maid does things to save outside expense which would make an English maid faint even to contemplate. She washes, she makes, she mends, she does message, and, in fact, she does everything it is possible for a woman to do, but keep silent, and this she will not do; it is beyond her, for talking is to her the staff of life. No wonder Frenchwomen find our servants stiff and alarming in their speechless service! With such a talent for getting the best out of her surroundings, it is not surprising that the Frenchwoman looks well turned out, and that at small cost in comparison with the women of any nation.

ONE OF HER PRETTY IDEAS.

A pretty and orderly idea of one Frenchwoman known to the writer is to arrange all her veils, neckties, ruches, and things of that kind on the inside of her wardrobe door. She covers the door with cretonne and pins across it in diamond patterns some narrow pretty-coloured ribbon, under the strands of which she runs her little toilette chiffons. They look tidy and are easily taken out when wanted, moreover they give room on the wardrobe shelves for bigger things, and room in a Paris flat is one of the most precious and rare commodities.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
SIMLA, Dec. 12.

The disturbance on the North-West Frontier has travelled eastward into Baluchistan and the north-west Frontier Province and has given very light rain in Baluchistan. The conditions elsewhere are unchanged.

The forecast shows a light local precipitation on the North-West Frontier.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 12th DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat requires rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Wheat and rapeseed require rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat being sown. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. Food-grains prospects improving.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing; flowering advanced; crop making good progress.

Viramgam.—Mornings chilly. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Cotton sowing making good progress; plants flourishing; crop accounts satisfactory.

Bhavnagar.—Harvest gathered up; crop small.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton large area sown this year; crop prospects improving; picking general; estimate eight annas. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather. Crop prospects improving.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower. Crop prospects generally good. Wheat flourishing.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 12th DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 12th December, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are generally in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has fallen, and is now in defect during the day at Agra and Cawnpore, and in defect at night at all stations except Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and in defect elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures are in defect in Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and lightly clouded in the south Konkan. The air is generally damper than usual. Temperature is in slight defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 12th December was 30·006 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 14 feet at 6 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide guage be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist Bombay.

The following is the result of the crushing at the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mines in November:—874ozs. gold from 3,300 tons quartz crushed and 347 ozs. gold from 5,550 tons of tailings cyanided.

A telegram from Nikolaievsk, in the Maritime Province, states that wireless telegraph stations have been opened there and at Petropavlovsk, in Kamchatka.

An official communication issued by the Treasury on November 26 states that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has agreed to increase the total grant to university colleges by £50,000. The annual grant has heretofore amounted to about £220,000.

BY THE WAY.

ASTRONOMIC AVIATION.

Professor Archenbold, director of the Treptow Observatory, Berlin, is about to impress the aeroplane into the service of astronomy, setting out from the military station at Moski, on the Kilimandvoro, at an altitude of 3,600 metres. He will establish a station on the summit of the mountain, and take flights in the direction of the Colline Rouge. The Professor, it appears, will have to learn the art of aviation, and at the present moment he is pursuing his studies in that direction. His observations will be exclusively astronomical, and he anticipate taking some photographs of sunsets.

DARWINISM.

Hitherto, for half a century, says a writer in the "Countryside Monthly," the non-believer has thought that all the argument was on his side. The theory of evolution seemed finally to have placed all the progress of life on earth upon a materialistic basis. "Nature red in tooth and claw" seemed to negative the possibility of a God of Love as the architect of the universe. From the supposed "facts" of Darwinism any schoolboy could construct an argument which no theologian could refute. It was not discovered that the Darwinists had omitted entirely from their elaboration of Darwin's theory the very mainspring of creation and development. This tyranny of atheistic materialism in scientific thought has come to an end. The Darwinists cannot maintain any of their positions. Darwin never said that his theory left no room for God; in fact, he stated the contrary.

COURT AT WINDSOR.

The King and Queen took up their residence at Windsor Castle on the Saturday before mail week and it is understood, says "Truth," that this palace will in future be occupied by the Court for about four months in the year. The longest stay will be during the winter, and there will usually be visits at Easter and at Whitsuntide and during Ascot race week. Queen Victoria spent about three months of the year at Windsor, but during the last reign the three annual periods of residence of the Court at the Castle did not exceed five weeks altogether. King Edward greatly disliked Windsor Castle, and the place gave him a gene unless there was a large party to keep things going briskly.

A PORTUGUESE HONOUR.

One of the first acts of the new Portuguese Government on coming into power was to suppress the Order of Christ of Portugal, the red ribbon of which was so much esteemed. Then a difficulty arose as to how they were to reward their revolutionary friends. Numbers were clamouring for recognition. Then the Council met in solemn conclave and after a long discussion it was decided to create a Portuguese Legion of Honour and naturally they decided that the ribbon should be purple. The reason for the suppression of Portugal's famous honour is stated by a Paris contemporary to have been due to a desire to placate the anti-clericals.

THE SON OF HEAVEN.

A magnificent mausoleum is to be built to mark the resting-place of the late "Son of Heaven"—the Chinese Emperor, Kwang Hsu, the forests of the Orient were searched for the best and most durable wood, and after much competition a Manila lumber company has won what is described as the richest commercial prize of recent years in China. The preliminary contract for the material has been signed by two of the Chinese Imperial Princes, and, says the "New York Tribune," it provides in the first place for the shipment of 50,000 feet of Philippine hard wood. On its arrival at Peking work is to start on the mausoleum among the tombs of the Ming dynasty, near the capital. For the huge pillars of the mausoleum giant trees will be taken from the Mindanao forests. Some of them, already cut, are 60 feet high and four feet in diameter, weighing over 17 tons.

A BAWBEE FROM CARLYLE.

"I used to see Carlyle when I lived as a child in Chelsea (says Robert Ross in the "Bystander"). I regarded him with extraordinary aversion and fear. One day I was sent to post a letter. I suppose I was older; though unconscious as always of anything ahead, I cannoned into Carlyle. The impact laid me flat on the pavement where I yelled for some minutes, though soothed eventually by England's great thinker. And then—this is the point of the story—Carlyle dived into his pockets, produced a halfpenny, and said kindly, 'Here is a bawbee for Bobby.' I have the halfpenny to this day. When Mr. Carlyle died I was put into deep mourning. He was the first and perhaps the most interesting of all my street acquaintances."

A TERRIBLE OATH.

If any form of oath is calculated to impress one, that which is prescribed to the State officials of Siam is likely so to do. According to a Paris contemporary each official has to say: "May the blood flow from my veins, may crocodiles devour me, may I be condemned to carry water to the flames of hell in vessels without bottoms. After death may I enter into the body of a slave. May I suffer the harshest treatments during all time in years as numerous as the sands of all seas. May I be re-born deaf, dumb, and blind, and afflicted with dire maladies. May I also be thrown into Narok—the lower regions—and tortured by Prea Yam if I break this oath.

THE KING'S FRIEND.

There is really quite a romantic friendship between the King and Lord Mount Stephen, whom their Majesties hope to visit at Brocket Hall next month. The King, according to the "Bystandard," has the greatest regard for the hardy old peer, who has arrived at his high estate from the very bottom rung of the steep social ladder, and Brocket is one of the few houses in which their Majesties are inmates. Lord Mount Stephen, who is over 80, is one of the richest, as well as one of the most generous, men in the world, and his charities are generally on the thousand, sometimes, as in the case of the King's Hospital Fund, on the million scale.

CHALET INSCRIPTIONS.

A very unique collection of the inscriptions carved on the chalets of the Bernese Overland is printed in Mr. Larden's "Recollections of an Old Mountaineer," On the whole, the prevailing sentiments are religious; but the note of self-complacency is also heard. For instance: 'I possess with joy what God has assigned to me through His goodness and faithfulnes. Not by deceit and wile did I seek for myself good fortune to my after regret." And also: "Who builds by the roadside must expect to get criticised. I have built according to my ideas; let another build as he will." Some of the inscriptions, however, have a certain indirect historical significance. For example: "We build here a new house; God knows if we shall finish it. We live in troubled times; the world is full of war and strife. O dear God, desert us not when our earthly house breaks up." That at Adelboden, dated 1800, when Switzerland was the cockpit of Europe, shows into what remote places the Napoleonic terror penetrated.

SWISS WINTER RESORTS.

Some remarks by Mr. Walter Larden on the hygienic conditions of Swiss winter resorts will astonish those who believe that they are infallibly and invariably beneficial to the health of visitors. The central heating system is Mr. Larden's bugbear. In consequence of it, he says, "you breathe in the hotels, in salon, in "salle-a-manger," passages, and bedrooms alike, air that is not only hot but seems to 'smell of burning,' and only too often it is heavy with the odours of the kitchen." He continues: "Honestly, I should never, now, recommend a winter in Switzerland to any one who needed "picking up," unless he were strong enough to be out all day." It is, at any rate, true that the grand hotels in high places are often nowadays swept by influenza epidemics.

TEST OF CELEBRITY.

When a man has "arrived" we celebrate the event with a dinner, and the greater the man the lengthier, probably, will be the feasting. A personage for whom no one has dined unwisely at some restaurant de luxe cannot claim to be a real hero. He is a failure in the eyes of the world, if he has never answered to a string of blatant compliments inspired not so much by his greatness, as by the cellar and the kitchen.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MEN AND MATTERS.

BECAUSE IT HAD WINGS.

Little Ben's father caught a bat in the barn and brought it in to show to his small son, asking him what he thought it was. "Oh, papa!" said little Ben; "it's an angel mouse!"—"The Delineator."

WINELESS BANQUETS.

The new Mayor of King's Lynn, Mr. C. W. Perry, being a teetotaler, has made a public statement that he will not provide wine at any mayoral functions. As proof that he does not propose to take this step in any spirit of parsimony, he will ascertain what the supply of wine would have cost him, and will then give double the amount for the enjoyment of children and the poor on the occasion of the Coronation.

CURIOUS WILL.

A singular instruction appears in the will of the late Mr. John Birch Paddon, a Neath (Glamorgan) civil engineer, who left £43,597. He directed his trustees:—"To cause to be constructed on some safe part of his estate a furnace wherein they shall cause to be consumed all his letters, letter books, specifications, engineering drawings, etc., except such as they shall consider it desirable to preserve."

"ANAEMIA OF THE WILL-POWER."

Funny lines in plays very soon become catchwords. A motorist appearing one day recently in answer to a summons for exceeding a special speed-limit did not deny knowledge of the regulation, but pleaded "anaemia of the will-power" as excuse for having disregard it. The Bench, however, were not so ready to accept this explanation as audiences are when Mr. Charles Hawtrey, in "Inconstant George," blandly propounds it in extenuation of his peccadilloes, and the motorist was fined £5, the chairman drily observing "that this was the best tonic the Bench could prescribe for the complaint."

STATESMAN AND THE BARBER.

The late Lord Salisbury was not afraid to trust himself in the hands of a cheap barber. Some years ago, when staying at Portsmouth, he (recalls the "Chronicle") turned into a small shop to have his hair cut. The barber evidently recognised his distinguished customer, for when Lord Salisbury passed the shop two days later, a strange sight met his eye. Under the inscription, "Hair Cut. 3d.," was affixed the inscription, "With the same scissors as I cut Lord Salisbury's hair, 6d." The indignant Premier went in and expostulated, but it needed more than verbal persuasion to have the offending notice withdrawn, so his hair cut cost him more than 3d. in the long run.

FALL OF A METEOR.

News has reached Hull of a skipper's alarming experience with a meteor whilst fishing in the North Sea. Skipper Ockleton, of the steam trawler Prince Consort, was trawling 330 miles from Spurn in the early morning, when a meteor darted over the bridge and dropped into the sea close by. A terrific crash was heard, and the sky was illuminated with an effulgent light for miles around. The ship vibrated from stem to stern and the compass was reversed and rendered useless. The skipper brought the vessel back to Hull by means of observations from the Pole Star.

OLD HUNTING CUSTOM.

At the close of the Anglesey Hunt procession at Beaumaris a curious custom, over 150 years old, was observed. The lady patroness, from the balcony of hunt headquarters, a local hotel, threw down a large quantity of hot coppers into the street below, where a throng of expectant youngsters awaited them, and their scrambles caused much amusement to the onlookers. Several prominent members of the hunt, including one or two aged gentlemen, joined the young people and secured pennies as souvenirs of the occasion.

WHEN A WOMAN TEASES HER HUSBAND.

Husbands in America may strike wives if the latter provoke them. Such is the tenor of a much-discussed judgment just handed down by Mr. Justice Crane, of the Supreme Court of New York. The justice refused to grant a separation to Mrs. Edith Robinson, wife of a prominent Brooklyn lawyer, who alleged that her husband was guilty of cruel and inhuman treatment. According to the judgment, "a wife who teases her husband into a temper cannot justify an application for separation on the ground that he, in the temper she herself provoked, used violent language and struck her, since such an outburst is not necessarily cruel or inhuman. To decide otherwise," the judge concluded, "would be to permit a wife, when seeking the relief of the courts, to profit by her own acts."

LONG-HAIRED SECT.

A new and somewhat peculiar sect has just commenced an active propaganda in London by means of missionaries sent from Exeter, its headquarters in this country. The sect originated in Boston, and its main tenets are embodied in a book first published by "Benjamin, the Seventh Messenger," in Michigan, and addressed to the "Twelve tribes of Israel scattered abroad." All the missionaries have long hair reaching to their shoulders and untrimmed beards. The sect believes that exactly 144,000 people were born to be of the elect, and that every one else was outside the pale. All of the elect had, by the law, to allow hair and beard to grow unchecked according to nature, to show that they were spiritual men apart from the unregenerated community.

RELIC OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Recently, while some old miscellaneous letters were being cleared away at his Majesty's Exchequer Office, Edinburgh, an interesting autograph letter of Sir Walter Scott, referring to depredations committed on the ruins of Linlithgow Palace, was found. The letter, which is addressed to the "Right Hon. Chief Commissioner Adam," is in the following terms:—My dear Lord,—I quite forgot to remind you this morning of the outrages done to the old buildings and ornaments at Linlithgow Palace, which I sincerely hope the Barons will think it worth while to prevent in future. It is too bad to have the remains of regal splendour of puir auld Scotland destroyed by drunken boors.—Ever your lordship's truly obliged. (Signed) W. Scott. The backing of the letter is "1st July, 1817, W. Scott, Esquire, pr. Clk. of Session—Depredns on ruins of Linlithgow Palace." The letter is in a good state of preservation, and is written in a bold clear hand. It may be explained that the Barons referred to in the letter were the Barons of Exchequer.

WHEN THE PREACHER BECAME EXCITED.

When the Rev. Moore reached this point of his sermon he was hollering so loud that you could hear him all over Bingville. He yelled so loud that Deacon Butterworth woke up with a start and jumped to his feet and wanted to know if the church was on fire, "Set down, brother," says Rev. Moore "and take your sleep," kind of sarcastic like. Our beloved pastor then lit into the evils of dancing.—Bingville "Bugle" (U. S. A.).

MAYOR'S PRISON EXPERIENCES.

In order to see what gaol was like, Councillor Swindlell, who has just retired from Yarmouth's mayoral chair, recently visited Norwich prison. He tasted the prison bread and found it beautiful. No butter was given, but he found the cocoa excellent. He saw what hard labour was, making mail bags and coal sacks, and pumping water for ten minutes at a time. He tried this, and he had to confess he would not like to have to do it for ten minutes.

RAN THE WRONG HORSE.

A curious blunder has been made at the St Cloud races. The trainer Barriller mistook the two-year-old colt Cigale V. for his sister, the filly Capri II. The colt raced instead of the filly and won the Prix de Villejust. After the race Arthur Carter a trainer who was on the course found out the mistake. Bariller's good faith is not in question at all and (says the "Express") the probability is that the committee will, after disqualifying the winner, allow the second, third and fourth horses in the race to rank as first, second and third.

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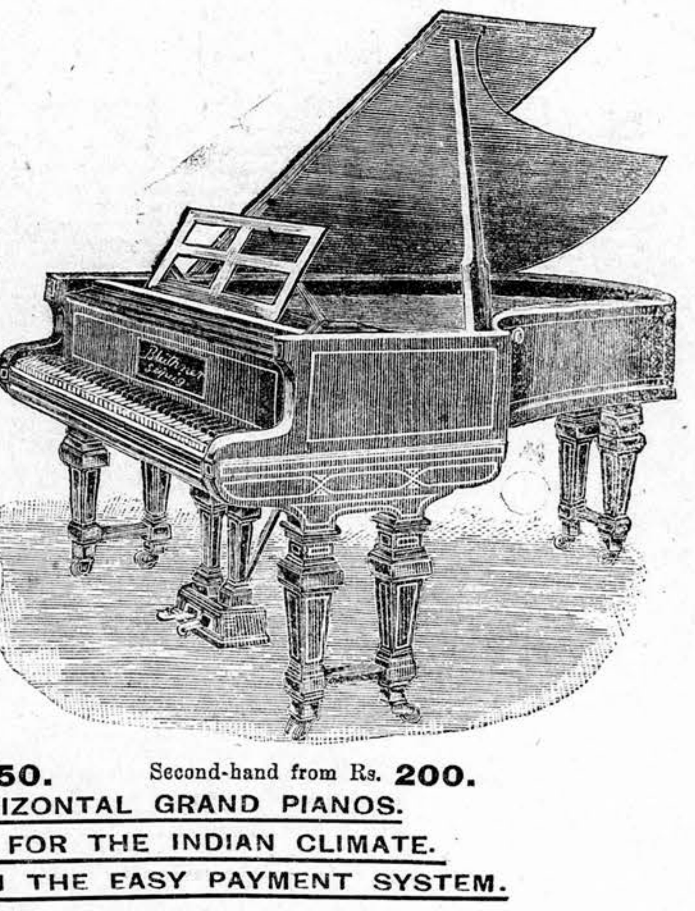

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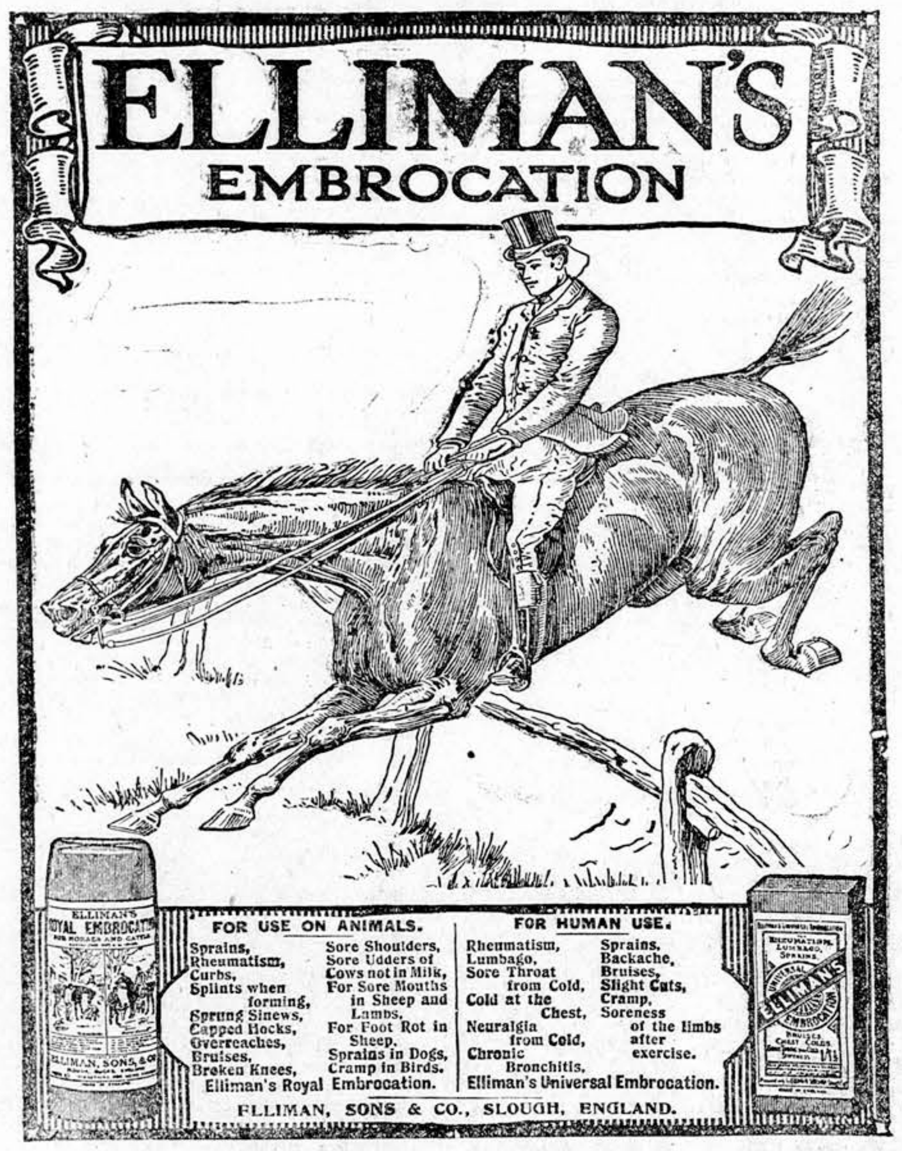

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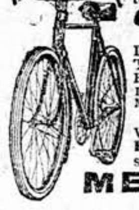

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Christmas Number, 1910.

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SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in the body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralyses, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORHEA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid and Melibes—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 13-8.
For Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
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For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 10.

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IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

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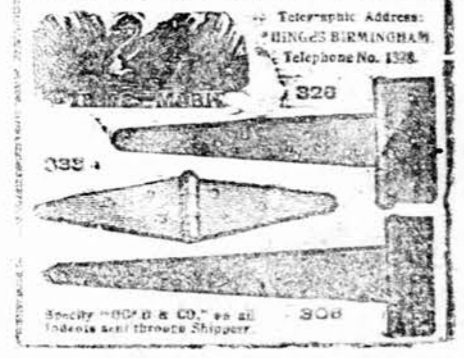

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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Benger's Food is distinguished from the others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed.

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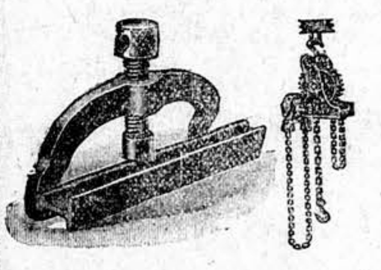

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Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. [illegible] Bottle.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in
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Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
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The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
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Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

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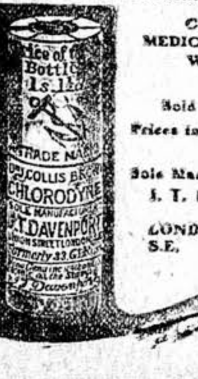

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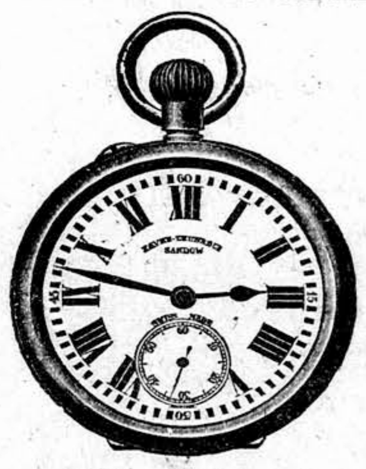

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This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.
Nickel Silver case.

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Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

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Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and **strengthens**, the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for **ladies'** and **children's hair.** It closely resembles the **natural oil** in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. **Golden colour** for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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In the event of no competitor sending the exact figures, the prizes will be awarded to those sending the nearest estimates.

First Prize = £50

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I estimate the No. of Births in the United Kingdom for the three months ending December 31st, 1910, to be

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To assist competitors in their forecasts we give the official figures for the past four years as follows:—

Three months ending December 31st, 1906=281,526
" " " 1907=274,031
" " " 1908=276,109
" " " 1909=274,270

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The above Coupon must be sent attached to an OUTSIDE wrapper of a tablet of WRIGHT'S Coal Tar Soap. Competitors sending any other wrapper than WRIGHT'S will be disqualified. Competitors may send as many estimates as they like provided a wrapper as above is attached to each coupon. If two competitors should send the exact figures the first and second prizes will be added together and equally divided. If three or more competitors are correct the third prize will be added to the first and second and divided equally in a similar way.

The decision of the Advertising Manager will be final.

No correspondence can be entertained.

Last day for receiving replies, Dec. 31st, 1910.

Owing to the time that elapses before the official returns are issued, the result cannot be announced until April 3rd, 1911, on which day it will appear in the Bombay "Times of India," "Madras Mail," Calcutta "Englishman," Allahabad "Pioneer," and Lahore "Civil and Military Gazette."

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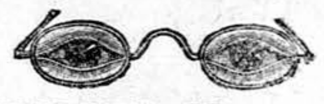

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